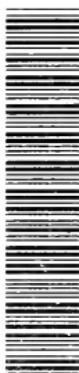


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SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

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SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

With

CORRECT PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION

Contains also

Phrases and Vocabulary of Military and
General Terms

By

HÉLÈNE CROSS

(Hélène Fodor)

THIRD EDITION—REVISED AND IMPROVED



NEW YORK
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PUBLISHERS' NOTE.

We believe that those of us who have wrestled with dictionaries and grammars in our youth must have often envied the Apostles when the gift of tongues fell on them, and they began to speak to the "Parthians and Medes and Elamites and the dwellers in Mesopotamia" and the rest, in their own most various languages. Unfortunately, however, nowadays, every extension of our linguistic frontiers has to be paid for with much hard and irritating work and any short cut to the acquisition of a foreign tongue must be looked on as more than a mere convenience; it is a positive blessing.

Here, in this little book, is just such a short cut, and to the most important (for us) of all foreign languages. Our soldiers may be able to get along without modern Greek, without Portuguese, without Russian, though it would be handy for them to be able to greet their comrades of those nations, but one language is practically indispensable for them,—French. They will train in France and fight in France; they will associate with French troops, French officials, French civilians, and, as a matter of practical efficiency, they must learn to express their elementary military and social needs in the language of France. Here is exactly what they will want, in the trenches, in camp, and on the way to the front; and in such a form that any man who digests this little book will have all that he practically needs and yet not burden his memory with anything unnecessary.

As regards her method, the author of this book has had a real inspiration. Instead of laboriously compiling a phrase-book in the usual way, she has written down the actual verbal

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French lessons she gave to her class of soldiers in New Zealand, beginning straight away with words and sentences just as children learn their own language, and only giving a few short and essential grammatical rules one by one, as the knowledge of them becomes necessary. The book is, in fact, so arranged that it can be learned by the student without putting pen to paper: though, of course, the work, where possible, should be written.

Just one word of caution to the would-be student concerning the author's original, and so far entirely successful, system of phonetic pronunciation of French. It will be noticed that Madame Cross ends her phonograms of words like *le*, *te*, with the letter "r." *This "r" must be kept silent* in the pronunciation. Its use is to ensure the correct value of the vowel before it, and it is not meant to be sounded, any more than we really sound the final "r" in words like "for," or "sooner." In fact it is an English final "r," and not a French one.

In conclusion, we can but hope that this little book will do for the boys of America what it has already done, and is still doing, for the gallant Anzacs.

THE PUBLISHERS.

SOLDIERS' SPOKEN FRENCH

PART I.

LESSON I.

PRONUNCIATION.

The approximate pronunciation of each word will be found, as the sound would be spelt in English, in brackets beside it. As, however, there is no English equivalent for the French sounds of *u*, *un*, *on*, *an*, and *in*, one can only aim at getting near them. If possible, a student having no French teacher should ask the nearest Frenchman to give him those sounds, and the rest are comparatively easy.

French *u* has no corresponding sound in English. It is most like *eu*, very soft, and sounded with lips rounded, as if to whistle. This *u* sound will be designated in brackets thus (*ü*). There is a Scotch equivalent sound in the word "*guid*." *R*'s are rolled also in the Scotch manner. (Do not, however, roll the *r*'s which are put only for help into the English spelling in brackets unless they are in French word also.) *N* or *M* at the end of a word or syllable (both having the same sound in French) is the sound most sinned against by English learners. "*Mon*," "*nom*," should never be pronounced with the whole *n* sound at the end. The best description is that one begins to say the *N* as in English, and leaves the letter off in the middle—cuts off the last part, and makes it nasal with a lift of the breath. In many books, that sound is written as "*ng*", and has been the cause of much mispronunciation. I prefer to spell it with an *h* after the *n* or *m*, as *mon* (*monh*), *nom* (*nomh*), *bon* (*bonh*), and it will thus be designated in this book.

The pronunciation of **gn** is hard to spell in English, as there is no equivalent. One is, however, familiar with the **n** in Spanish "*señora*," which has a sound identical with **gn** in French, *i.e.*, "*gagner*." The *g* is not sounded at all, but a turn is given to the "*n*."

The vowels in French are—

A , pronounced	(ah) sometimes long, sometimes short.
E , unaccented	(er)
E , accented, as é, è, ê,	(ay)
I , Y	(ec)
O	(o)
U	(ü) as previously explained.

The remainder of the letters are called consonants.

Accent is much more regularly balanced in French words than in English. On the whole, if the beginner learns to put the *same* stress on each syllable he does not go far wrong.

The in French is called an Article, and has three forms: Masculine, singular. Feminine, singular. Plural.

Le (ler) la (lar) les (lay)

A vowel or a mute *h* at the beginning of a word has great importance, inasmuch as it changes the article in the singular from *le* or *la* into *l'*, as *l'arbre* (*larbr*) = the tree.

This leaving out of a letter and putting in an apostrophe (') is called *elision*, and is extensively found in French.

H is *never* sounded in French. The so-called **h aspirate** merely prevents the linking of words.

L'homme (*lomm*) **h.** mute = the man.

Le héro (*ler-airo*) **h** (so-called) aspirate = the hero.

There are only two genders, **Masculine** and **Feminine**, (hereafter written *m.* and *f.*) and no **Neuter**.

Inanimate objects are thus spoken of as **he** and **she**, as there is no neuter word **it**.

When the word **le** comes before a noun you know the noun is *masculine*.

When **la** comes before a noun the noun is *feminine*.

The plural has the same word for both genders, **les** (*lay*).

Le livre, m. (*leavr*) = the book.

La table, f. (*tarbl*) = the table.

L'arbre, m. (*l'arbr*) = the tree.

Les livres (*leavr*) = the books.

Les tables (*tarbl*) = the tables.

Les arbres (*lays-arbr*) = the trees.

N.B. **S** at the end of a plural word is not usually sounded. By ear, **livre** and **livres** have the same sound. The difference between singular and plural is shown by the article. Singular, **la table** (*lar tarbl*); Plural, **les tables** (*lay tarbl*).

There are three accents; acute, as é; grave, as è; and circumflex, as ê.

Unless a word ends in é (with an accent on it) the final e is not sounded; *e.g.* **encre** (*onkr*) = ink.

The nouns already given above all end in e mute.

Although the pronunciation of French written words is very puzzling to English ears at first, the French language follows regulations much more systematically than English. Thus, if certain rules of pronunciation are learnt at the outset, the student will find that most words follow those rules.

Au and **Eau** are like English **O**

Er at end of a word is **ay**, as **plancher** (*plonhshay*) = floor.

Oi = **wa**, as **noir** (*nwar*) = black.

J. and soft G. = **zh**, like **z** in Eng. word "azuré."

Ien or iens = **ee-ehn**, as in **bien**, **combien**,
viens, **tiens**.

A consonant at the end of a word is not usually sounded (excepting **C**, **F**, and **L**, and sometimes **R**); as **marchand**, *m.* (*marshonh*) = shopkeeper.

But when an **e** mute occurs at the end of a word the last consonant is then sounded, as **marchande**, *f.* (*marshonhd*) = shopkeeper.

Be sure to remember that the italicised words in brackets are to be pronounced in the English spelling, with the exception of *n*, *m*, and *u*, the pronunciation of which has already been explained.

Sentences to Learn.

Bonjour (*bonhzhoor*) = good morning, good day.

Comment allez-vous? (*komonhtallay voo*) = how are you?

Très bien merci (*tray bienh mairsee*) = very well thank you.

Et vous? (*ay voo*) = and you?

Monsieur (*m'syeur*) = Sir, Mr.

Madame (*madamm*) = Madam, Mrs.

Oui (*weeh*) = yes.

Non (*nonh*) = no.

Je suis Anglais (*zher sweezonhglay*) = I am English.

Je suis fatigué (*zher swee fat-ee-gay*) = I am tired.

Donnez-moi (*donnay mwar*) = give me.

S'il vous plaît (*seel voo play*) = if you please, please.

Merci (*mairsee*) = thank you, thanks.

Du pain (*du panh*) = some bread.

De la viande (*der la veonhd*) = some meat.

Des biscuits (*day bisskt̩ee*) = some biscuits.

De l'eau (*der lo*) = some water.

Voici (*vwarsee*) = here is, here are.

Exercise 1. (To read or hear spoken).

1. Bonjour, Madame, comment allez-vous?
(*Bonhzhoor, madamm, komonhtallay voo*)
2. Très bien, merci, monsieur, et vous?
(*Tray bienh, mairsee, m'syeur, ay voo*)
3. Je suis fatigué, madame.
(*Zher swee fat-ee-gay, madamm*).
4. Donnez-moi du pain, s'il vous plaît.
(*Donnay mwar dü panh, seel voo play*).
5. Voici du pain, monsieur.
(*Vwarsee dü panh, m'syeur*).
6. Merci, madame.
(*Mairsee, madamm*).
7. Voici de la viande, monsieur.
(*Vwarsee der lar veonhd, m'syeur*).
8. Oui, madame, merci.
(*Weeh, madamm, mairsee*).
9. Au revoir, monsieur.
(*O revwar, m'syeur*).

La lettre (*lettr*) = the letter.

La porte (*port*) = the door.

La chambre (*shomhbr*) = the room.

La fenêtre (*fenaytr*) = the window

Le plafond (*plafonh*) = the ceiling.

Le plancher (*plonhshay*) = the floor.

Le store (*store*) = the blind.

La plume (*plüm*) = the pen.

Le rideau (*reedo*) = the curtain.

La table (*tarbl*) = the table.

La chaise (*shays*) = the chair.

Le bureau (*büro*) = the desk.

La cheminée (*shemeenay*) = the mantelpiece, chimney.
 Le feu (*fer*) = the fire.
 Le charbon (*sharbonh*) = the coal.
 Le bois (*bwar*) = the wood.
 La maison (*mayzonh*) = the house.
 Le mur (*mür*) = the wall.
 L'encrier (*lonhkre-ay*) = the inkstand.
 L'encre (*lonkr*) = the ink..
 Et (*a*) = and.
 Montrez-moi (*monhtray mwar*) = show me.
 Voilà (*vwarlar*) = there is.
 Sur (*sür*) = on, upon.
 Dans (*donh*) = in.

Conversation.

(To be tried without the book.)

Question: Montrez-moi la porte.

Answer: Voici la porte.

Question: Montrez-moi le mur.

Answer: Voilà le mur. (And so on, through all the words in the vocabulary, while pointing to objects in the room).

N.B. It is impossible to repeat words and phrases too often.

Exercise 2.

Write down or speak all the words in the Vocabulary from dictation or from memory, putting them into the plural. The article must be made plural, and the nouns are made plural by the addition of s, as in English, except rideau, bureau, and feu, which take x.

The s of the plural is not usually sounded, as *les murs* (*lay mür*).

When, however, one word ends in a consonant, and the following word begins with a vowel, the last consonant sound is linked on to the following vowel, and that consonant is then sounded. **Vous avez** (*voozavvay*) = you have.

This is especially the case with words which belong to each other, with no lift of the breath between.

Comment allez-vous? (*komontallay voo*) = How are you?

Les encriers (*laysonkreyay*) = the inkstands.

An exception to this rule is the word **et** (*a*) = and, of which the *t* is never *under any circumstances*, sounded.

Il y a (*eel ee ar*) = There is, there are.

N.B. "Voilà" is used for "there is" when one can point at the object. "Il y a" can be used wherever the object is, visible or invisible.

LESSON II.

Sentences to be Learnt.

Messieurs (*messyerr*) = gentlemen, Messrs.

Bonsoir (*bonhswar*) = good evening.

Je ne me porte pas très bien (*zher ner mer port par tray bienh*) = I am not very well.

C'est dommage (*say dommarzhe*) = That is a pity

Apportez-moi (*apportay mwar*) = Bring me.

Dépêchez-vous (*daypayshay voo*) = Make haste.

Pouvez-vous? (*poovay voo*) = Can you?

Certainement (*sairtaynmeh*) = Certainly.

Venez ici (*vennay zeesee*) = Come here.

Allez-vous-en (*allay voo zanh*) = go away.

Un, m. (*ernh*) = a, an, one.

Une, f. (*ün*) = a, an, one.

Des, pl. (*day*) = some.

Exercise 3. (To read and hear spoken.)

1. Bonsoir, monsieur, comment allez-vous?
2. Très bien, merci, madame, et vous?
3. Je ne me porte pas très bien.
4. C'est dommage.
5. Donnez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
6. Voici de l'eau, monsieur, et voici du pain.
7. Merci, madame.
8. Apportez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
9. Certainement, monsieur. Venez ici, s'il vous plaît.
10. Apportez-moi de la viande, et allez-vous-en.

Two students can repeat the above sentences to one another alternately. There is nothing better than frequent repetition, and the teacher or the pupils can make up fresh sentences from the foregoing ones, and from other nouns learnt.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives, like the articles *le* and *un*, have a masculine and feminine form. The masculine is used with a masculine noun, and the feminine is used with a feminine noun, becoming also plural with the noun. This is called *making adjectives agree with their nouns*.

The feminine of adjectives is usually made by adding *e* to the masculine form.

Mauvais, *m.* (*movvay*), *mauvaise*, *f.* (*movvayze*) = bad.

Noir, *m.* (*nwar*), *noire*, *f.* (*nwar*) = black.

Bleu, *e* (*bler*) = blue.

Brun, *e* (*brunh, brün*) = brown.

Froid (*frwar*), *froide* (*frward*) = cold.

Chaud, *e* (*show, showed*) = warm, hot.

Grand, e (*gronh, grond*) = great, tall, large.

Petit, e (*pertee, perteet*) = small, little.

Fort, e (*for, fort*) = strong.

Mort, e (*mor, mort*) = dead, deceased.

Vert, e (*vair, vairt*) = green.

Vrai, e (*vray*) = true, real.

Plein, e (*planh, plain*) = full.

Chaud, froid, fort, mort, and adjectives of colour and nationality follow the noun, as
le store vert = the green blind.

Conversation.

J'ai (*zhay*) = I have.

Il a (*eel ar*) = he has.

Elle a (*ell ar*) = she has.

Pensé à (*ponhsay ar*) = thought of.

Quelque chose (*kelkershows*) = something.

Est-ce? (*ayce*) = is it?

Ce n'est pas (*ser nay par*) = It is not.

C'est (*say*) = It is.

Il est (*eel ay*) = he is.

Elle est (*ell ay*) = she is.

Exercise 4.

To be spoken amongst two or more students, A. and B.
or A., B., C. and D., etc

A. **J'ai** **pensé à quelque chose.**

B. **Est-ce la porte?**

A. **Non, ce n'est pas la porte.**

C. **Est-ce la maison?**

A. **Non, ce n'est pas la maison.**

D. **Est-ce le bureau?**

A. Non, ce n'est pas le bureau.

E. Est-ce la plume?

A. Non, ce n'est pas la plume.

And so on, mentioning all the names they know, of objects in the room until the right word is obtained, then

F. Est-ce l'encre?

A. Oui, c'est l'encre.

Also, a word can be written on a piece of paper and folded up, and A. or B. says—

J'ai écrit (*aykrce*) quelque chose.

C. Est-ce la cheminée? etc. etc.

This is a splendid exercise in speaking.

Ecrit = written.

Reading Exercise 5.

1. J'ai une grande porte.
2. Il a une petite maison.
3. Elle a un plein jardin.
4. Ce n'est pas une petite fenêtre.
5. C'est un store vert.
6. Le bureau est plein.
7. La cheminée est chaude.
8. Voilà l'encrier noir.
9. Voici le vrai marchand.
10. Montrez-moi la grande maison.

Exercise 6, to speak or write.

1. Show me the green blind.
2. I have thought of the little window.
3. Is it a warm chimney?
4. Yes, it (she) is warm.
5. Here is the little desk.
6. There is the big blind.
7. It is not the big garden.
8. I have thought of the warm room.
9. I have the blue ink.
10. Who has the small garden?

When “vous avez” (*voozavvay*) is turned round to **avez-vous?** (*avvay-voo*) = have you? the s of *vous* no longer needs to be sounded, unless again followed by a vowel.

Avez-vous les livres? (*avvay-voo lay leavr*).

Avez-vous un livre? (*avvay-voozunh leavr*).

Sentences to be Learnt.

Je suis (*zher suee*) = I am.

Savez-vous? (*savvay-voo*) = do you know?

Combien de (*kombienh*) = how many?

J'ai froid (*zhay frwar*) = I am cold.

J'ai chaud (*zhay show*) = I am warm.

J'ai faim (*zhay fainh*) = I am hungry.

J'ai soif (*swarf*) = I am thirsty.

J'ai does not mean **I am**, but **I have**. In French they say "I have cold," "I have warmth," "I have hunger," etc.

Dites-lui de venir (*deet lwee der veneer*) = Tell him to come.

Où allez-vous? (*oo allay voo*) = Where are you going?

Je vais à la ville (*zher vayzar lar veel*) = I am going to the town.

Où est la ville? (*oo a lar veel*) = Where is the town?

Par là (*par lar*) = over there.

Mais (*may*) = but.

Ouvert, e (*oovair, oovairt*) = open.

Fermé, e (*fairmay*) = shut.

Le jardin (*zhardinh*) = garden.

Le champ (*shanh*) = field.

PRESENT TENSE OF VERB AVOIR (*AVVWAWR*) = TO HAVE.

J'ai (*zhay*) = I have.

Tu as (*tü ar*) = Thou hast.

Il a (*eel ar*) = He has.

Elle a (*ell ar*) = She has.

Nous avons (*noozavvonn*) = We have.

Vous avez (*voozavvay*) = You have.

Ils ont (*eelzonh*) = They have.

Elles ont (*ellzonh*) = They have, f.

Exercise 7.

1. J'ai une grande fenêtre et une petite porte.
2. Il a faim et elle a soif.
3. J'ai froid et j'ai faim.
4. Il a soif et elle a chaud.
5. Avez-vous un encier noir?
6. Non, j'ai une table brune.
7. Je suis dans le jardin.
8. La porte est ouverte et la fenêtre est fermée.

Exercise 8.

Conversation between two or more students.

- A. Avez-vous froid?
- B. Non, j'ai chaud.
- A. Avons-nous faim?
- B. Non, nous avons soif.
- A. Avez-vous soif?
- B. Non, j'ai faim; and so on.

VERB ETRE (*AITR*) = TO BE.

Present Tense.

Je suis (*zher swee*) = I am.

Tu es (*tü a*) = Thou art

Il est (*eel a*) = He is.

Nous sommes (*noo somm*) = We are.

Vous êtes (*voozait*) = You are.

Ils sont (*cel sonh*) = They are.

Devant (*devvanh*) = before, in front of.

Exercise 9.

1. Je suis ici.
2. Nous sommes grands.
3. Il est petit.
4. Elle est petite.
5. Vous êtes ici.
6. Ils sont bleus.
7. Elles sont froides.
8. Vous êtes dans le champ et nous sommes dans le jardin.
9. Ils sont devant la cheminée chaude.

LESSON III.

Verbs.

To commence, the exercise “J'ai pensé à quelque chose” of Lesson II. should be frequently repeated, with additional words learnt subsequently. The student should become able to speak the sentences without a moment's hesitation.

In asking questions with verbs, the verb and pronoun are reversed, as in English.

Ai-je (*ayzhe*) = have I?

As-tu? (*ar tü*) = hast thou?

A-t-il? (*arteel*) = has he? (notice the *t* inserted).

A-t-elle? (*artell*) = has she?

Avons-nous? (*avonh noo*) = have we?

Avez-vous? (*avvay-voo*) = have you?

Ont-ils? (*onhheel*) = have they?

Ont-elles? (*onhtell*) = have they, f.?

Vu (*vü*) = seen.

Exercise 10. (To read or speak.)

1. Ai-je l'encrier? 2. Oui, vous avez l'encrier et la plume.
3. A-t-il vu le charbon? 4. Il a vu le charbon et le bois.
5. Avons-nous les lettres? 6. Les lettres et les livres sont sur la table.
7. A-t-elle vu la chaise? 8. Elle a vu la chaise et le bureau dans la chambre.

Exercise 11. (Spoken.)

Practise with all the nouns you know:

J'ai la maison.

Tu as le livre. etc.

Then—

Ai-je l'encrier?

As-tu le bureau?

A-t-il la maison?
 Avons-nous la table?
 Avez-vous les livres?
 Ont-ils les rideaux?, etc.

The negative **not** consists of two words, **ne** and **pas**, **ne** comes before the verb, and becomes **n'** before a vowel, and **pas** is placed after the verb.

Je **n'ai pas** (*zher nay par*) = I have not.
 Tu **n'as pas** (*tü nar par*) = thou has not.
 Il **n'a pas** (*eel nar par*) = he has not.
 Nous **n'avons pas** (*noo navvonh par*) = we have not.
 Vous **n'avez pas** (*voo navvay par*) = you have not.
 Ils **n'ont pas** (*eel nonh par*) = they have not.

Also,

N'ai-je pas? (*nayje par*) = have I not?
N'as-tu pas? (*nartü par*) = hast thou not?
N'a-t-il pas? (*narteel par*) = has he not?
N'avons-nous pas? (*navvonh noo par*) = have we not?
N'avez-vous pas? (*navvay voo par*) = have you not?
N'ont-ils pas? (*nonheteel par*) = have they not?

Exercise 12.

1. Avez-vous le charbon, madame?
2. Non, je **n'ai pas** le charbon, monsieur, mais il a le bois.
3. A-t-il pensé à la chaise?
4. Non, mais il a pensé à la fenêtre.
5. N'avons-nous pas l'encre noire?
6. Oui, vous avez l'encre et l'encrerie.
7. Il **n'a pas** faim mais il a soif.
8. N'avez-vous pas froid?
9. Non, nous **n'avons pas** froid, nous avons chaud.
10. N'ont-ils pas pensé à quelque chose?

Exercise 13. (Conversation.)

Much repetition *without the book* is necessary here.

First repeat—

“J'ai la porte.”

“Tu as la maison,” etc., as many words as can be remembered.

Then—

“Ai-je le bureau?”

“As-tu la cheminée?”, etc.

Then—

“Je n'ai pas la table.”

“Tu n'as pas le bois,” etc.

Also—

“N'ai-je pas le store?” etc.

As a variation an adjective can be put into each sentence
as

“J'ai la grande porte.”

“Je n'ai pas l'encrier noir,” etc.

It is good practice for the student to find his own words
and use them himself.

Exercise 14.

(By teacher or student without book.)

1. J'ai une grande maison.
2. Il a un encrier noir.
3. Nous avons un mur bleu.
4. Vous n'avez pas un jardin vert.
5. Avez-vous un mur chaud?
6. Non, je n'ai pas un mur chaud.
7. J'ai un petit jardin.
8. A-t-il un encrier plein?
9. Nous n'avons pas une porte forte.
10. Ont-ils des cheminées chaudes?

Sentences to Learn.

J'ai besoin de (*zhay beswanh der*) = I want (something).

Parlez-vous français? (*parlay-voo fransay*) = Do you speak French?

Je suis malade (*zher swee malard*) = I am ill.

Je suis blessé (*zher swee blessay*) = I am wounded.

Puis-je passer par ici? (*pweezh passay pareesee*) = May I go through here?

Puis-je aller par là (*pweezh allay par lar*) = May I go that way?

Il faut (*eel fo*) = One must (I must, you must, etc.).

A droite (*ar drwart*) = on the right.

A gauche (*ar gōsch*) = on the left.

Tout droit (*too drwar*) = straight on.

C'est dommage (*say dommarzhe*) = it is a pity.

Et puis (*ay pwee*) = and then.

Pour (*poor*) = for, to, in order to.

Très (*tray*) = very.

Ce, *m.* (*ser*) = this, that.

Cette, *f.* (*sett*) = this, that.

Ces (*say*) = these, those.

Alors (*allor*) = then.

Que voulez-vous? (*ker voolay voo*) = What do you want?

Exercise 15. (To read or hear spoken.)

Bonjour, madame. Bonjour, monsieur, comment allez-vous?

*Pas très bien, merci, madame, je suis fatigué, et j'ai faim et soif. Alors que voulez-vous? Voici du bon pain, et de la viande. Donnez-moi de l'eau, s'il vous plaît. Mais certainement, voilà de l'eau, monsieur. Merci bien, je suis malade.

* Pas can be used without ne when there is no verb.

C'est dommage, venez dans la maison. *Merci, puis-je passer par ici? Non, allez tout droit. Puis-je aller par là? Certainement. Au revoir.

““Merci” by itself means “No, thank you,” so in accepting anything, one has to say “oui, merci,” or “oui s'il vous plaît.”

Exercise 16. (Spoken).

Mention all the objects in the room, and put before them the words *ce*, *cette*, or *ces*, as—

Cette lettre.

Cette porte.

Ce plafond.

Ce plancher, etc.

N.B. *Ce* becomes *cet* before a masc. word beginning with a vowel or h mute, as

Cet encrier (*m.*), but

Cette encre (*encre* being *fem.*).

Other words which change before a vowel or h mute are the adjectives *beau* (*bo*) = fine, handsome; *nouveau* (*noovō*) = new, fresh; *mou* (*moo*) = soft, and *vieux* (*vee-er*) = old. There is a second masc. form to these words used thus:—

Beau (*bo*) *bel* (*bel*) *mas.* *belle*, *fem.*

Nouveau (*noovō*) *nouvel* (*noovel*) *m.* *nouvelle*, *f. = new.*

Mou (*moo*) *mol* (*moll*) *m.* *Molle*, *f. = soft.*

Vieux (*vee-er*) *vieil* (*vee-ay*) *m.* *vieille* (*vee-ay*) *f. = old.*

“*Le bel homme*”; but “*l'homme est beau*,” etc.

Cardinal Numerals.

Un, *une* (*anh*, *ün*) = one.

Deux (*der*) = two.

Trois (*trwar*) = three.

Quatre (*katr*) = four.
 Cinq (*sairnk*) = five.
 Six (*seess*) = six.
 Sept (*sett*) = seven.
 Huit (*weet*) = eight.
 Neuf (*nerf*) = nine.
 Dix (*deess*) = ten.

Exercise 17. (Spoken).

A. Avez-vous un jardin?
 B. Non, mais j'ai deux maisons, etc.

Suis-je? (*sweezh*) = Am I?
 Es-tu? (*a tü*) = art thou?
 Est-il? (*ait eel*) = is he?
 Sommes-nous? (*somm-noo*) = Are we?
 Etes-vous? (*ait voo*) = are you?
 Sont-ils? (*sonhheel*) = are they?

Repeat

Je ne suis pas, etc. = I am not.

Also,

Ne suis-je pas? etc. = Am I not?

Exercise 18.

1 Suis-je dans un jardin? 2. Non, vous êtes dans le champ. 3. Etes vous Français? 4. Non, monsieur, je suis Anglais. 5. N'êtes-vous pas malade? 6. Non, madame, mais je suis très fatigué. 7. Alors voici de la bonne viande et du bon vin. 8. Voici cinq livres et trois plumes 9. Ces enciers ne sont pas pleins et cette encre n'est pas noire.

LESSON IV.

La guerre (*gair*) = the war.

Le crayon (*krayanh*) = the pencil.

Le papier (*pap-yay*) = the paper.

Le verre (*vair*) = the glass.

La tasse (*tass*) = the cup.

L'assiette, *f.* (*ass-yett*) = the plate.

La montre (*monhtr*) = the watch.

L'ami (*ammee*) = the friend.

Le chien (*sheeanh*) = the dog.

La femme (*famm*) = the woman.

Le soldat (*soldar*) = the soldier.

L'homme (*h mute*) (*lomm*) = the man.

La mitrailleuse (*mittri-yerze*) = The machine-gun.

Où (*oo*) = where?

Ici (*eese*) = here.

Avec (*avvek*) = with.

Votre (*vôtr*) = your.

Moi (*mwar*) = me.

Onze (*oarnhze*) = eleven.

Douze (*dooz*) = twelve.

Treize (*trays*) = thirteen.

***Quarze** (*katorz*) = fourteeh.

***Quinze** (*kai(r)nhz*) = fifteen.

*Qu is pronounced like English k.

Seize (*sâys*) = sixteen.

Dix-sept (*deessett*) = seventeen.

Dix-huit (*deez-weet*) = eighteen.

Dix-neuf (*deez-nerf*) = nineteen.

Vingt (*vingh*) = twenty.

Voici la dame = Here is the lady.

La dame est ici = The lady is here.

Exercise 19. (To translate orally.)

1. Where is the gentleman?
2. He is in the garden.
3. Where is the lady?
4. She is in the house.
5. Where is the dog?
6. The dog is here.
7. I have a house and a garden.
8. Here is the gentleman with the lady.
9. The man is here with the woman.
10. Where is he?

Repeat in French—

“Where is the house?”

“The house is here.

“Here is the house.”

And so on with every noun you have learnt.

Also repeat “The house is here with the garden,” and so on with every two words you have learnt.

Est-ce (ayce) = is it?

Est-ce que c'est (ayce-ker say) = is it? (lit. is it that it is?)

By putting “est-ce que” before a statement it is turned into a question; as,

J'ai = I have—**est-ce que j'ai?** = have I?

Vous avez = you have—**est-ce que vous avez?** = have you? and so on with any statement.

Exercise 20, without book.

1. Repeat the Present Tense of the verb to have, turning it into questions, as above.

2. Do the same with the Present Tense of to be, as

Est-ce que je suis? = Am I?

3. A. **Est-ce que je suis vieux?**

B. **Non, vous êtes jeune.**

A. Est-ce que vous avez du pain?
 B. Non, j'ai des biscuits.
 A. Est-ce qu'il a vu la mitrailleuse?

And so on.

Exercise 21.

1. The dog is black. 2. The machine-guns are small.
 3. I have seen two dogs, and that gentleman has seen three dogs. 4. You have fifteen chairs in your room. 5. Have they a brown table? 6. Is it here? 7. Yes, it is here in the house. 8. There are seventeen soldiers in that house. 9. Do you know where are the five books? 10. Is he not in the garden with the seven soldiers?

To Learn.

Mangeons (*manzhonh*) = let us eat.

Regardez (*rergarday*) = look at.

Meilleur, e (*may-yeur*) = better.

Le même (*maim*) **la même, les mêmes** = the same.

Souvent (*soovenh*) = often.

Buvons (*büvonh*) = let us drink.

Exercise 22.

1. Nous avons faim, mangeons des biscuits. 2. Nous avons soif, buvons de l'eau. 3. Venez ici et regardez cette jolie maison. 4. Le pain est meilleur que les biscuits. 5. Venez ici et regardez la mitrailleuse; dépêchez-vous. 6. Où sont les soldats Anglais? 7. Ils sont à la guerre. 8. Il faut aller à droite. 9. Ces maisons sont souvent très jolies. 10. Neuf assiettes sont souvent sur la table.

Exercise 23. (Spoken.)

Mention all the nouns you can remember, and all the adjectives you can put with them, thus:

Ce livre est souvent sur la table.

Ces rideaux sont souvent très jolis.

Ce tableau est souvent.....

Ces murs.....

Ces fenêtres.....

Cette table, etc., etc.

To Learn.

Tout de suite, (toot d' sweet) = immediately, at once
N'importe, (namhport) = It does not matter.

Commencez, (komonhsay) = begin.

Fois, (fwar) = time.

Une fois, (ün fwar) = once.

Deux fois, = twice.

Trois fois, = three times.

Dix fois, = ten times.

And so on.

Perdu (pairdü) = lost.

Le regiment (rezheemonh) = regiment.

Lieutenant (liert'nonh) = Lieutenant.

Capitaine (kappeetain) = captain.

Colonel (kolonel, all syllables sounded) = colonel.

Général (zhaynayral, all syllables sounded) = general.

***Combien de fois? (kombienh de fwar) = How often?**

Le déjeuner (dayzhernay) = breakfast.

Le dîner (deenay) = dinner.

Le souper (soopay) = supper.

* See Pronunciation, page 7.

Exercise 24.

1. Commencez votre déjeuner.
2. J'ai perdu ma tasse.
3. N'importe, voici un verre.
4. Le lieutenant a perdu le régiment deux fois.
5. Où est le déjeuner aujourd'hui?
6. Perdu.
7. C'est dommage, j'ai faim.
8. N'importe, voici le dîner tout de suite.
9. Mangeons ces biscuits et buvons cette eau.
10. Le Colonel et le Général sont à la guerre.
11. Regardez, la porte est fermée!
12. N'importe, la fenêtre est ouverte.

LESSON V.

Au, m. (*o*); **à la**, f.; **à l'**; **aux**, pl. (*o*) = to the.

Au jardin = to the garden.

A la dame = to the lady.

A l' homme (*ar lomm*) = to the man.

Aux femmes = to the women.

Penser (*ponhsay*) = to think, is followed by **à**, which really means to. Thus literally "J'ai pensé à quelque chose," means "I have thought to something."

J'ai pensé à la dame = I have thought of the lady.

Tu as pensé au jardin = Thou hast thought of the garden.

Il a pensé à l'homme = He has thought of the man.

Nous avons pensé aux maisons = We have thought of the houses.

Exercise 25. (To Speak).

To the door, to the house, to the wall, to the garden, to the window, to the ceiling, to the floor, to the mantelpiece, to the soldiers, to the trees, to the towns, to the rooms, to the doors, to the gentlemen.

Exercise 26.

Think of all the nouns in the room, and speak them aloud, putting *au*, *à la*, *à l'*, or *aux* before them, as required.

Then think of any other nouns that you have learnt, and do likewise, such as

"*Au pain*," "*à la maison*," "*à l'enerier*," "*aux hommes*," "*aux fenêtres*."

Dernier, m. (*dairneay*) *dernière* (*dairneair*) = last.

Mangez (*manzhay*) = Eat.

Buvez (*büvay*) = Drink.

Vous devez (*devay*) = You ought.

En France (*onh Frankhs*) = In or to France.

En Angleterre (*onOnglertair*) = In or to England.

Il est parti (*eel ay partee*) = He has departed, gone.

Quand? (*konh*) = When?

Déjà (*dayzhar*) = Already.

Quoi? (*kwar*) = What?

A quoi avez-vous pensé? Of what have you thought?

Sortir (*sorteer*) = To go out.

Exercise 27. (To Speak).

A. *À quoi avez-vous pensé?*

B. *J'ai pensé à la porte.*

A. *À quoi avez-vous pensé?*

B. *J'ai pensé au plancher*; and so on with 12 words.

To Learn.

Aujourd'hui (*o-zhoor-dwee*) = To-day.

Demain (*dermanh*) = To-morrow

Hier (*ee-air*) = Yesterday

Savez-vous? (*savvey-voo*) = Do you know?

Qui va là (*key var lar*) = Who goes there?

Quelle heure est-il (*kel leur ait-eel*) = What time is it?

Il est une heure (*eel ait ün eur*) = it is one o'clock.

Il est deux heures et demie (*ecl ay ders eur ay d'mee*) = it is half-past two.

Il est quatre heures moins quart (*eel ay katr eur moynh kar*) = it is a quarter to three.

Il est quatre heures moins vingt (*eel ay katr eur moynh vernh*) = it is twenty minutes to four.

Il est cinq heures vingt (*eel ay sairnk eur vinh*) = it is twenty past five.

Il est midi (*eel ay meedee*) = it is twelve noon.

Il est minuit (*meenwee*) = it is twelve midnight.

Exercise 28. (Read or Speak).

1. **Quelle heure est-il?** 2. **Il est neuf heures.** 3. **Quelle heure est-il?** 4. **Il est dix heures et demie.** 5. **Quelle heure est-il?** 6. **Il est onze heures moins vingt.** 7. **Il est deux heures moins dix.** 8. **Il est trois heures dix minutes.** 9. **Il est une heure.** 10. **Il est huit heures et quart.** 11. **Il est sept heures moins quart.** 12. **Il est minuit.**

To Learn.

Cette nuit (*sett nwee*) = to-night.

La semaine dernière (*sermayn dairneair*) = last week.

La semaine prochaine (*sermayn proshayn*) = Next week.

Une année (*annay*) = A year.

Un mois (*mwar*) = a month.

Une semaine (*sermayn*) = A week.

Un jour (*zhoor*) = A day.

Une heure (*eur*) = An hour.

Janvier (*zhonhveeay*) = January.

Février (*fevreeay*) = February.

Mars (*marss*) = March.

Avril (*avreel*) = April.

Mai (*may*) = May.

Juin (*zhwenh*) = June.

Juillet (*zhü-yay*) = July

Août (*oo*) = August.

Septembre (*septonhbr*) = September.

October (*oktöbr*) = October.

Novembre (*novonhbr*) = November.

Décembre (*daysonhbr*) = December.

Premier (*premmeay*) première, (*premmeair*) = First.

Je suis perdu (*pairdü*) = I am lost.

Qui êtes-vous? (*key ait voo*) = Who are you?

Je suis Anglais (*Onglay*) = I am English.

Etes-vous Français? (*Fronhsay*) = Are you French?

Nous sommes Alliés (*alleeay*) = We are Allies.

Le régiment (*rezheemonh*) = The regiment.

Exercise 29.

1. Quelle heure est-il? 2. Il est huit heures. 3. Il est sept heures et demie. 4. Non, il est déjà huit heures moins quart. 5. Qui êtes-vous? 6. Je suis Anglais et je suis perdu. 7. Alors venez ici et passez par là. 8. Savez-vous où vous êtes? Je suis avec des amis. 9. C'est vrai, comment allez-vous? 10. Avez-vous faim et soif? 11. Non, mais je suis fatigué. 12. Dépêchez-vous et apportez-moi la viande, les œufs, le pain et le lait, s'il vous plaît.

Du, m. (*dü*); **de la**, f. (*der lar*); **de l'**, and **des**, pl. (*day*) = Some.

Du pain = Some bread.

De la viande = Some meat.	Le sel (<i>sell</i>) = Salt.
De l'eau = Some water.	Le poivre (<i>pwarvr</i>) = Pepper.
Des œufs = Some eggs.	La moutarde (<i>mootard</i>)
Le lait (<i>lay</i>) = Milk.	= Mustard.
Le sucre (<i>sükr</i>) = Sugar.	La pomme de terre = Potato.
Le vin (<i>vanh</i>) = Wine.	Le poisson (<i>pwarsonh</i>)
L'œuf (<i>erf</i>) = Egg.	= The fish.
Les œufs (<i>laiz-er</i>) = Eggs (f not sounded in plur.).	Le miel (<i>m'yell</i>) = honey. Les fraises (<i>frayze</i>) = straw.
Le café (<i>kaffay</i>) = Coffee.	berries.
Le thé (<i>tay</i>) = Tea.	Les groseilles (<i>grow-zay</i>) =
Le beurre (<i>burr</i>) = Butter.	currants or gooseberries.

Exercise 30. (From Memory).

Some bread, some milk, some sugar, some water, some wine, some meat, some eggs, some coffee, some tea, some butter, some men, some dogs, some machine guns, some soldiers, some ink, some windows. And so on with all the nouns you can remember

Du, de la, des, also mean "of the."

Du jardin = Of the garden.

De l'ami = Of the friend.

Des hommes = Of the men.

De la femme = Of the woman.

These words form the possessive case in French, as

Le livre de la dame = The lady's book (lit. the book of the lady).

Le chien du monsieur = The gentleman's dog

La femme de l'ami = The friend's wife.

Les maisons des hommes = The men's houses.

Pour aller (*poor allay*) = In order to go.

Exercise 31. (To Translate and Hear).

Bonjour, mon ami.* Asseyez-vous ici. Comment allez-vous? Très bien merci, mon cher, et vous? Je suis malade. C'est dommage. Est-ce que vous avez faim? Non, mais donnez-moi du vin, s'il vous plaît. Certainement, vous avez soif, n'est-ce pas? Voici du bon vin. Merci. Venez ici, mon ami, et asseyez-vous là. Voilà deux soldats anglais. Ils sont blessés. Savez-vous combien de soldats sont blessés? Je ne sais pas. Voilà Smith. Dites-lui de venir ici. Il va déjà à la ville. Elle est par là. Puis-je passer par ici? Certainement, allez à gauche, et puis, à droite. Il faut passer par ici pour aller à la ville.

* "Mon ami" or "mon vieux" stands for the familiar "old man" in which friends address each other in English.

LESSON VI.

To Learn.

Beaucoup de (*bôkoo der*) = Much, many.

Plus de (*plü der*) = More.

Assez de (*assay der*) = Enough.

Trop de (*tro der*) = Too many, too much.

Sur (*sûr*) On, upon.

PRESENT TENSES of

1. Voir (*vwar*) = To see.

Je vois (*vwa*) = I see.

Nous voyons (*vwoyonh*) = We see.

Vous voyez (*vwoyay*) = You see.

2. Donner (*donnay*) = to give.

Je donne (*donn*) = I give.

Nous donnons (*donnonh*) = We give.

Vous donnez (*donnay*) = You give.

3. Dire (*deer*) = to say.

Je dis (*dee*) = I say.

Nous disons (*deezonh*) = we say.

Vous dites (*deet*) = you say.

Ils dis(ent) (*deez*) = they say.

(The ent of the 3rd person pl. of verbs is not sounded, as in "Ils dis(ent)").

Where the other persons of the verbs are not given in the above tenses, they are *sounded*, though not *spelt* the same as the first person.

4. Venir (*venneer*) = to come.

Je viens* (*vienh*) = I come.

Nous venons (*vennonh*) = we come.

Vous venez (*vennay*) = you come.

Ils viennent (*vienn*) = they come.

5. Parler (*parlay*) = to speak.

Je parle (*parl*) = I speak.

Nous parlons (*parlonh*) = we speak.

Vous parlez (*parlay*) = you speak.

N'est-ce-pas? (*nayee par*) = Don't you? Isn't it? Are there not? Has he not? etc., etc.

This phrase is used as a question after any affirmative sentence, as

"**Ils disent, n'est-ce pas?**" = They say, do they not?

"**Je viens, n'est-ce pas?**" = I am coming, am I not?

"**Il est là, n'est ce pas?**" = He is there, is he not?

"**Vous voyez l'homme, n'est-ce pas?**" = You see the man, do you not?

* See Pronunciation, page 7.

Voyez-vous? = Do you see? (There is no word for "do" in French, and "voyez-vous" means literally "see you?")

Aimez-vous? (aymay-voo) = Do you like, or love?

Savez-vous? (savvay-voo) = Do you know?

Croyez-vous? (kroyyay-voo) = Do you think?

Exercise 32. (From Memory).

1. Good morning, old man, how are you?
2. Very well, thank you.
3. Do you know where is the bread?
4. No, but here is the meat.
5. What time is it?
6. It is four o'clock.
7. I am hungry and cold.
8. I am thirsty, give me some water.
9. I am English, and you are French.
10. We are Allies.
11. Here are some coffee, my friend, some milk, and some sugar.
12. Give me also some eggs if you please.
13. Get up and see the good coffee and the good milk.
14. Have you any tea?
15. Yes, there are tea, coffee, wine, and meat in the house.

Exercise 33. (Conversation, to Repeat Quickly).

- A. You are hungry, are you not? (*n'est-ce pas?*)
- B. You are thirsty, are you not?
- C. You are cold, are you not?
- D. You are warm, are you not?
- A. He is hungry, is he not? (*n'est-ce pas?*)
- B. He is thirsty, is he not?
- C. He is cold, is he not?
- D. He is warm, is he not?
- A. Is he hungry? (*a-t-il faim?*)
- B. Is he thirsty?
- C. Is he cold?
- D. Is he warm?

- A. He is not hungry (*Il n'a pas*, etc.)
- B. He is not thirsty.
- C. He is not cold.
- D. He is not warm.

In like manner, "Are you hungry, thirsty, cold, warm?"
We are hungry, are we not?, etc.

They are hungry, are they not?, etc., and so on.

Il y a (*eel ee ar*) = There is, (or are).

Il n'y a pas de (*eel nee ar par der*) = There is, (or are) not.

Levez-vous (*levvay-voo*) = get up.

Asseyez-vous (*assayay voo*) = sit down.

Exercise 34.

Repeat all the words in Lesson V. from "bread" to "butter," with "il y a," and "il n'y a pas de," as

Il y a du pain.

Il n'y a pas de pain, and so on.

Repeat with "il y a" and the numerals from 1 to 20 all the nouns you can remember. Also the same with "il n'y a pas de."

As "Il y a deux maisons."

"Il y a trois portes," etc.

"Il n'y a pas quatre murs."

"Il n'y a pas cinq encriers," etc.

N.B. Note: "Il n'y a pas de murs." But "Il n'y a pas quatre murs without de, because of the numeral).

REPETITION FROM LESSON 1.

Without the book, pick out all the articles in the room of which you know the names. With your teacher or fellow-student converse in this way:—

A. **J'ai pensé à quelque chose.**

B. Est-ce dans la chambre?

A. Oui, c'est dans la chambre.

B. Est-ce le plancher blanc?

A. Non, ce n'est pas le plancher blanc.

B. Est-ce la table brune?

A. Non, ce n'est pas la table brune.

B. Est-ce le store vert?

A. Non, ce n'est pas le store vert.

And so on, until the word is guessed, when A. and B. change places. Also, a guess can be made at things outside the room.

Exercise 35 (in Question and Answer).

A. Combien de chaises y a-t-il dans la chambre?

B. Il y a six chaises dans cette chambre.

A. Combien de tableaux y a-t-il sur les murs?

B. Il y a neuf tableaux sur les murs.

A. Combien de tables y a-t-il dans cette chambre?

B. Il y a trois tables dans la chambre.

A. Combien de bureaux, fenêtres, murs, livres, portes, etc.

To vary it—

A. Combien d'œufs y a-t-il dans la chambre?

B. Il n'y a pas d'œufs dans la chambre.

Similar questions can be asked with plumes, encriers, chiens, hommes, femmes, dames, amis, choses, crayons, etc.

It cannot be too firmly impressed upon the student's mind that frequent repetition even of words already known gives fluency and facility in rapid speaking.

LESSON VII.

Pronouns.

With the verbs, you have learnt—

Je = I.	Nous = we.
Tu = thou.	Vous = you.
Il = he.	Ils = they.
Elle = she.	Elles = they f.

There are also other forms, as—

Me (<i>mer</i>) = me.	Nous = us.
Te (<i>ter</i>) = thee.	Vous = you.
Le (<i>ler</i>) = him.	Les = them.
La = her.	

These pronouns all come before the verbs in French, and not, as in English, one before and one after.

Je te vois (*zher ter vwa*) = I see thee (lit. I thee see).

Je le vois = I see him.

Je la vois = I see her.

Je vous vois = I see you.

Je les vois = I see them.

Nothing but frequent repetition will make this change of position of pronoun familiar to the student.

Exercise 36.

1. Je vous vois.
2. Nous vous voyons.
3. Je la vois.
4. Nous la voyons.
5. Je les vois.
6. Vous les voyez
7. Nous vous voyons.
8. Vous nous voyez.
9. Il me voit.
10. Je le vois.
11. Je l'ai.
12. Il l'a.
13. Nous l'avons.
14. Vous l'avez.
15. Je le donne.
16. Nous vous avons.
17. Il le donne.
18. Nous le disons.
19. Nous le voyons.
20. Est-ce que je l'ai?

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Exercise 37. (To Hear or Write).

1. Je vois quatre œufs dans la maison du monsieur.
2. Bonjour, mon ami, savez-vous où nous sommes?
3. Vous êtes dans le grand jardin du marchand de vins.
4. Comment allez-vous aujourd'hui?
5. J'ai faim et j'ai soif, et je suis très fatigué.
6. Qui sait où sont le pain et le lait?
7. Il y en a dans la grande maison de la dame.
8. Levez-vous et voyez le bon café et la bonne viande.
9. Nous avons soif et faim, et nous sommes très fatigués.
10. L'homme et le chien sont avec votre ami.
11. Qui va là?

To Learn.

Le gâteau (*garto*) = cake.

La mère (*mair*) = the mother.

Le paquet (*pakay*) = the parcel.

Le chocolat (*shokolar*) = the chocolate.

Les chaussettes (*shōssett*) = the socks.

Le savon (*savvonh*) = the soap.

Les cigarettes (*seegarett*) = the cigarettes.

Le camarade (*kamarard*) = the comrade.

Le frère (*fraer*) = the brother.

Le matin (*mattinh*) = the morning.

Le soir (*swar*) = the evening.

Dieu (*D'yer*) = God.

La tranchée (*tranhshay*) = the trench.

Le journal (*zhoornall*) = the newspaper.

Les journaux (*zhoorno*) = the newspapers.

La pluie (*plwee*) = the rain.

La boue (*booh*) = the mud.

Le tableau (*tablo*) = the picture.

In French the Possessive Adjective, "my," "thy," etc., agrees only with the noun possessed, and not, as in English, with the possessor.

Singular.		Plural.
Mon m. (<i>monh</i>)	ma f. (<i>mar</i>)	mes (<i>may</i>) = My.
Ton m. (<i>tonh</i>)	ta f. (<i>tar</i>)	tes (<i>tay</i>) = Thy.
Son m. (<i>sonh</i>)	sa f. (<i>sar</i>)	ses (<i>say</i>) = his, her, its.
Notre m. (<i>nōtr</i>)	notre f.	nos (<i>nō</i>) = our.
Votre m. (<i>vōtr</i>)	votre f.	vos (<i>vō</i>) = your.
Leur m. (<i>lerr</i>)	leur, f.	leurs = their.
Mon livre = my book.		son livre = his or her book.
Ma plume = my pen.		sa plume = his or her pen.
Mes amis (<i>maizammi</i>) = my friends.		ses amis = his or her friends.

Words ending in *au* and *eau* take *x* in plural.

Les tableaux (*tablo*) = the pictures..

Les bureaux (*büro*) = the desks.

Les eaux (*laizō*) = the waters.

Sentences to Learn.

Je ne vous comprends pas (*zher ner voo kompronh par*) = I do not understand you.

Les soldats viennent (*lay soldar vienn*) = the soldiers are coming.

Où voulez-vous aller? (*oo voulay voozallay*) = Where do you wish to go?

Qui êtes-vous? (*key ait voo*) = Who are you?

Quel est votre régiment? (*kel ay vōtr rezheemonh*) = What is your regiment?

Mon numéro est (*monh nümairo ay*) = My number is——

Nous voulons quelque chose à manger (*Noo voulonh kelker-shows ar manzhay*) = We want something to eat.

Exercise 38. (To Hear and Translate).

1. Je le vois dans le champ avec l'homme.
2. Où est la dame?
3. Je la vois dans la chambre avec les deux chiens bruns.
4. Vous vois-je dans la maison?
5. Combien d'œufs y a-t-il sur la table?
6. Où sont les enfants?
7. Avez-vous les assiettes?
8. Je les ai dans la chambre.
9. Où est le pain?
10. Je l'ai aussi.
11. Nous ne le voyons pas.
12. Où est la plume?
13. La voyez-vous?
14. Asseyez-vous, et voyez la couleur de ces chaises.
15. J'ai faim et j'ai soif, mais je n'ai pas froid.
16. Il a froid et il a faim, mais il n'a pas soif.
17. Vous avez froid et soif, mais vous n'avez pas faim.

NOTES ON PRONUNCIATION AND CONVERSATION.

Since the sound of words is so different from their appearance when written, the student should take every opportunity possible of hearing another speak, and of trying to understand. People who go to France imagining themselves excellent scholars of the language, often find themselves quite unable to understand a word, because they have learnt the language all by sight, and nothing by ear.

Many words sound the same, but mean something quite different, according to the context. For example "je les" sounds exactly the same as "je l'ai." It is only the

remainder of the sentence that will make the meaning clear:
 "Je les vois" = I see them. "Je l'ai" = I have it.

The words **le** **la** **les** cause some confusion, as they are sometimes articles and sometimes pronouns. If the following rule is remembered, however, trouble will be saved.

Le **la** **les** are articles when placed before nouns, and are pronouns when placed before verbs.

Le journal = The newspaper.

Je le vois = I see him.

J, and soft **G**, of identical sound in French, are never pronounced with the **d** sound like the English "just" and "general." The sound is spelt "zh" in the phonetics in this book.

"**Journal**" (*zhoornal*) = newspaper.

"**Genou**" (*zhernoo*) = knee.

LESSON VIII

To Learn.

La route (*root*) = the way.

Le cheval (*sh'vall*) = the horse, pl. **chevaux** (*sh'vô*).

Le gaz (*garz*) = the gas.

Les respirateurs (*respeerarterr*) = respirators.

Les boches (*bosh*) = the Huns.

L'ennemi (*ennmee*) = the enemy.

Les tirailleurs (*teer-i-yeur*) = the sharpshooters.

La main (*manh*) = the hand.

La tête (*tait*) = head.

Le corps (*kor*) = body.

Le fromage (*fromarzhe*) = cheese.

Les fruits (*frwee*) = fruit (pl. in French)

Les raisins (*rayzinh*) = grapes.

Une allumette (*alümet*) = match.

Les bagages (*bagarzhe*) = luggage.

Le fusil (*füzee*) = rifle.

Un obus (*obüs*) = shell.

Le revolver (*revolvair*) = revolver.

Derrière (*derryair*) = behind.

Maintenant (*manht'nanh*) = now.

Rendre (*ranhdr*) = to give back.

Sentences.

Je vais chercher le médecin (*zher vay shairshay ler med'sinh*) = I am going to fetch the doctor.

Où mène cette route? (*oo mane sett root*) = Where does this road lead?

Nous cherchons la ville de (*noo shairshonh lar veel der*) = We are looking for the town of.....,.....

Restez ici (*restayzeesee*) = Stay here.

Regardez (*rergarday*) = Look at.

Buvez (*büvay*) = drink.

Dites-moi (*deet mwar*) = tell me.

Mangez (*manhzhay*) = eat.

Pouvez-vous? (*poovay voo*) = Can you?

VERBS.

Regular verbs have four conjugations.

The first ends in er, as aimer (*aymay*) = to love, like.

The second ends in ir, as finir (*finneer*) = to finish.

The third ends in oir, as recevoir (*ressevwar*) = to receive.

The fourth in re, as rompre (*ronhpr*) = to break.

Present Tense of Aimer.

J'aime (*zhaim*) = I love, I like.
Tu aimes (*tü aim*) = thou lovest.
Il aime (*eel aim*) = he loves.
Nous aimons (*noozaymonh*) = we love.
Vous aimez (*voozaymay*) = you love.
Ils aim(ent) (*eelzaym*) = they love.

Present Tense of finir.

Je finis (*feenee*) = I finish.
Tu finis (*feenee*) = thou finishest.
Il finit (*feenee*) = he finishes.
Nous finissons (*feeneessonh*) = we finish.
Vous finissez (*feeneessay*) = you finish.
Ils finiss(ent) (*feeneess*) = they finish.

Present Tense of recevoir.

Je reçois (*rerswar*) = I receive.
Tu reçois (*rerswar*) = thou receivest.
Il reçoit (*rerswar*) = he receives.
Nous recevons (*ressevonh*) = we receive.
Vous recevez (*ressevay*) = you receive.
Ils reçoiv(ent) (*resswarv*) = they receive.

Present Tense of rompre.

Je romps (*ronh*) = I break.
Tu romps (*ronh*) = thou breakest.
Il rompt (*ronh*) = he breaks.
Nous rompons (*ronhponh*) = we break.
Vous rompez (*ronhpay*) = you break.
Ils romp(ent) (*ronhp*) = they break.

Present Tense of *aller* (*allay*) = to go. (Irregular verb).

Je vais (*vay*) = I go, am going.

Tu vas (*var*) = Thou goest.

Il va (*var*) = He goes.

Nous allons (*noozallonh*) = We go.

Vous allez (*voozallay*) = You go.

Ils vont (*vonh*) = They go.

Present Tense of *pouvoir* = to be able.

Je puis (*pwee*) or je peux (*pur*) = I can.

Tu peux (*pur*) = thou canst.

Il peut (*pur*) = he can.

Nous pouvons (*poovonh*) = we can.

Vous pouvez (*poovay*) = you can.

Ils peuv(ent) (*purv*) = they can.

Present Tense of *vouloir* = to wish.

Je veux (*veur*) = I wish, want.

Nous voulons (*voolonh*) = We wish, want.

Vous voulez (*voolay*) = You wish, want.

Ils veul(ent) (*verle*) = They wish, want.

Exercise 39. (Translate).

1. Je vais voir où il est.
2. Pouvez-vous aller sur la route?
3. Dépêchez-vous, nous pouvons aller maintenant.
4. Levez-vous et allez dans le champ où vous allez voir les mitrailleuses.
5. Pouvons-nous marcher jusqu'à la ferme?
6. Non, vous pouvez aller demain.
7. Aujourd'hui vous allez voir arriver les bagages.
8. Vous avez faim, n'est-ce pas?
9. Alors mangez de ce bon pain, et buvez de cette eau.
10. Est-ce qu'ils peuvent nous voir ici? Non, asseyez-vous sous cet arbre.

Exercise 40. (Spoken).

Repeat in French:—

I am going to see (*Je vais voir*).

Thou art going to see.

He is going to see.

We are going to see.

You are going to see.

They are going to see.

In like manner:—I am going to say, to write, to walk, to eat, to finish, to receive, to give back, to be able, to wish, etc.

I can see, say, etc.

I am not going to see, say, etc.

(*Je ne vais pas voir, je ne vais pas dire*, etc.).

I cannot see, say, etc.

(*Je ne puis pas voir, je ne puis pas dire*, etc.).

Exercise 41. (To hear or write).

1. Je peux voir.
2. Tu vas rendre.
3. Il veut aimer.
4. Nous allons recevoir.
5. Vous voulez rendre.
6. Ils vont finir.
7. Je puis vouloir.
8. Tu veux chercher.
9. Il va pouvoir.

Verbs are put close together in French. *Vous allez voir arriver les bagages* = You are going to see the luggage arrive.

Past Participles.

Aimé (*aymay*) = Loved.Fini (*feenee*) = Finished.Reçu (*resü*) = Received.Rendu (*ranhdü*) = Given back.Allé (*allay*) = Gone.

Pu (*pü*) = Been able.

Voulu (*voolü*) = Wished.

Ecrit (*aykree*) = Written.

Vu (*vü*) = Seen.

Levé (*levvay*) = Raised.

Eu (*ü*) = Had.

Eté (*ettay*) = Been.

Assis (*assee*) = Seated.

Resté (*restay*) = Remained.

The Past Tense of verbs is made with the past participle and an auxiliary verb, either to have or to be.

Past Tense of *aimer*.

J'ai aimé = I loved or I have loved.

Tu as aimé.

Il a aimé.

Nous avons aimé.

Vous avez aimé.

Ils ont aimé.

Past Tense of *finir*.

J'ai fini = I finished, or I have finished.

Tu as fini.

Il a fini.

Nous avons fini.

Vous avez fini.

Ils ont fini.

In like manner—

J'ai reçu, etc. = I have received.

J'ai rendu, etc. = I have given back.

J'ai pu, etc. = I have been able.

J'ai voulu, etc. = I have wished.

J'ai écrit, etc. = I have written.

J'ai vu, etc. = I have seen.

With verbs of movement, such as aller = to go, arriver = to arrive, partir = to depart, to be is used instead of to have.

In the plural the past participle takes s after the verb to be.

Past Tense of aller = to go.

Je suis allé (*sweezallay*) = I went, I have gone (lit. "I am gone.")

Tu es allé (*ayzallay*) = Thou wentest.

Il est allé (*aytallay*) = He went.

Nous sommes allés (*sommzallay*).

Vous êtes allés (*aytzallay*) = You went.

Ils sont allés (*sonhtallay*) = They went.

Much practice is required for the above tenses.

Sentences to Learn.

Quand êtes-vous arrivé? (*konh tayt voozarreevay*) = When did you arrive? (lit. are you arrived?).

Je suis venu il y a deux jours (*Zher swee venü eel ee ar der zhoor*) = I came two days ago. (lit. I am come).

Il est allé il y a une semaine (*Eel ayt allay eel ee ar ün sermayn*) = He went a week ago.

Ils sont partis il y a trois mois (*Eel sonh partee eel ee ar trwar mwar*) = They went away three months ago.

Exercise 42. (To speak or write).

1. I have arrived a week ago.
2. He went away a month ago.
3. They came two days ago.
4. They went away three days ago, etc.

N.B. It is important to make these sentences up yourself, as in conversation one ought not to depend on the book entirely.

Tout à l'heure (*toot ar leur*) = Presently, soon.

Encore (*anhkor*) = Again.

L'année prochaine (*lannay proshayn*) = Next year.

Le mois prochain (*ler mwar prōshinh*) = Next month.

La semaine prochaine (*lar sermayn proshayn*) = Next week.

The Future Tenses have a place to themselves. If, however, the student cannot remember the future of a verb, he can substitute the words "I am going" followed by the Infinitive, as:

Je vais écrire = I am going to write, for I shall write.

Je vais chercher = I am going to seek.

Je vais aller = I am going (to go).

Je vais voir = I am going to see, etc.,
through the whole tense.

Je vais marcher tout à l'heure = I am going to march presently.

Nous allons manger tout à l'heure = We are going to eat presently.

Tu vas partir l'année prochaine = Thou art going away next year.

Il va à la guerre le mois prochain = He is going to the war next month.

Nous allons en Angleterre la semaine prochaine = We are going to England next week.

Numerals.

21	Vingt-et-un (<i>vinht a unh</i>)	24	Vingt-quatre.
	= twenty-one.	25	Vingt-cinq.
22	Vingt-deux (<i>vinh der</i>)	26	Vingt-six.
	= twenty-two.	27	Vingt-sept.
23	Vingt-trois.	28	Vingt-huit.

29	Vingt-neuf.	75	Soizante-quinze.
30	Trente (<i>tranht</i>).	76	Soixante-seize.
31	Trente-et-un.	77	Soixante dix-sept.
32	Trente-deux, etc.	78	Soixante dix-huit.
40	Quarante (<i>karanht</i>).	79	Soixante dix-neuf.
50	Cinquante (<i>sinhkanht</i>).	80	Quatre-vingts (<i>katrē vinh</i>)
60	Soixante (<i>soissanht</i>)	81	Quatre-vingt-un, etc., to
70	Soixante-dix.	90	Quatre-vingt-dix.
71	Soixante-et-onze.	91	Quatre-vingt-onze, etc., to
72	Soixante-douze.	100	Cent. (<i>sonh</i>).
73	Soixante-treize.		
74	Soixante-quatorze.		1000 Mille (<i>meel</i>).

It will be noticed that the French say "sixty-ten" for 70; and "sixty-eleven" for 71, etc., that quatre-vingts means "four twenties," and that 90 is "eighty-ten," and so on to 100.

The Ordinal Numerals are very simple. They are chiefly formed by adding *ième* to the cardinal, after dropping a final *e* mute. *Cinq* adds *u*, and *neuf* changes *f* to *v* before adding *ième*.

1st Premier (*premmeay*), *Unième* (*üne-e-em*).

2nd Second (*s'gonh*), *Deuxième* (*derz-e-em*).

3rd Troisième (*trwars-e-em*) 21st Vingt-et-unième.

4th Quatrième.

30th Trentième.

5th Cinquième.

40th Quarantième.

6th Sixième.

44th Quarante-quatrième.

7th Neuvième.

100th Centième.

11th Onzième.

Thus, by saying the cardinals, and adding *ième*, any ordinal numerals can be formed.

Coinage, measures of length, weight, and capacity, are all decimal in French, making arithmetic much simpler than in English.

La moitié (*mwarteay*) = the half.

Les trois quarts (*kar*) = three quarters.

Une livre et demie (*d'mee*) = a pound and a half (weight).

Un mètre (length) (*maytr*) = a metre (about 1yd. 3in.).

Un kilomètre (length) (*killomaytr*) = $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.

Un kilogramme (weight) (*kilogram*) = $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Un litre (*leetr*) = $1\frac{1}{4}$ pints.

Un franc (*fronh*) = 100 centimes (*senhteeem*) = 10d. English money.

Un sou (*soo*) = 5 centimes = $\frac{1}{2}$ d. English money.

The centime is not a coin, but a unit for measuring value. There are 100 centimes in 1 franc, and 10 centimes go to make our English penny. If you see marked in shops an article costing 1fr. 70 c., that merely is equivalent to 1 franc (= 10d. Eng.) + 7d. Eng., making in English money 1/5. The usual coins in France are the 5 franc, the 2 franc, the 1 franc, the 50 centimes (= 5d. Eng.), the 25 centimes (= $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Eng.), and the 10 centime coin, called "pièce de deux sous," (*piayce d'er d'er soo*) = piece of 2 sous," equivalent to an English penny. There is also a gold coin of 20 francs, called a louis, or napoleon.

Exercise 43.

You are in France, and are going shopping, on a search for food, especially for something different from what you have had in the trenches. You enter a small shop, and there is a woman behind the counter. There is sure to be a woman, because even before the war women did most of the selling; but now —!

You enter, and salute. Every Frenchwoman, no matter how humble her circumstances, expects to be treated as a lady, and she, also, will treat you as a gentleman. You commence by saying: "Bonjour, Madame."

Madame: "Bonjour, Monsieur."

You: "Avez-vous quelque chose de bon à manger?"

Madame: "Mais certainement, monsieur, que voulez-vous? J'ai de bons raisins, des prunes, des biscuits, du chocolat."

You: "Avez-vous des œufs, madame?"

Madame: "Oui, monsieur, des œufs tous frais, du jambon, des saucisses, des—"

You: (wondering all the time what the words "frais" and "saucisses" mean, Madame has the sense to point to a fine string of sausages near her). "Ah, oui," you exclaim, delighted at guessing the word. "Saucisses—sausages. Donnez-moi deux livres de saucisses, Madame, une livre de beurre, et une douzaine d'œufs." Your tastes do not run to sweet things, but you clutch the sausages, butter, and eggs delightedly. Madame smiles, but waits relentlessly for the money.

You: "Combien, Madame, s'il vous plaît?"

*Madame: "Les saucisses, cinq francs, Monsieur; le beurre, deux francs cinquante; les œufs si frais, si frais, *Monsieur comprend que je ne pourrais les vendre moins que trois francs la douzaine."*

Here you have to stop and make a calculation. How much did you have to pay Madame (a) in French money, (b) in English equivalent? I leave you to find out. But in quitting

*Monsieur understands that I could not sell them (for) less than three francs the dozen.

the shop, you turn politely to Madame, raise your hand to your cap, and say "Bon jour, Madame." And the lady will say "Au revoir, Monsieur, merci beaucoup. Revenez un autre jour." (Come back another day).

FUTURE TENSES.

Every Future tense in the French language has the same ending for its persons, viz.:—

1st. sing. ..	..	ai	1st plur. ..	..	ons
2nd " ..	..	as	2nd " ..	..	ez
3rd " ..	..	a	3rd " ..	..	ont

Future of aimer.

J'aimerai (*zhaymeray*) = I shall love.

Tu aimeras (*aymera*) = Thou wilt love.

Il aimerá (*aymera*) = He will love.

Nous aimerons (*aymeronh*) = We shall love.

Vous aimerez (*aymeray*) = You will love.

Ils aimeront (*aymeronh*) = They will love.

Porter (*portay*) = to carry.

Lever (*levvay*) = to lift.

Casser (*kassay*) = to break.

Tirer (*tiray*) = to fire (to draw, pull).

Arborer (*arboray*) = to hoist (a flag).

Marcher (*marshay*) = to march, walk.

Inonder (*innonhday*) = to flood.

Viser (*veecay*) = to aim.

Parler (*parlay*) = to speak.

Espérer (*espairay*) = to hope.

Passer (*passay*) = to pass.

Remporter (*remhportay*) = to gain (carry off) (a victory).

Galoper (*gallopay*) = to gallop.

Sangler (*sanhglay*) = to girth or strap.

Fourrager (*fourarzhay*) = to forage.

Panser (*panhzay*) = to groom (a horse), to dress (a wound).

Retrancher (*retranhshay*) = to entrench.

Marquer (*markay*) = to mark (time).

Rater (*rartay*) = to miss fire.

Culbuter (*kullbütyay*) = to overthrow.

Parlementer (*parlermanhtay*) = to parley.

Demonter (*demonhtay*) = to take to pieces.

Rallier (*ralleeay*) = to rally.

Fixer (*feexay*) = to fix.

Trouver (*troovay*) = to find.

Tourner (*toornay*) = to turn.

Manquer (*manhkay*) = to miss (be absent).

Saluer (*salüay*) = to salute.

Eclairer (*ayklairay*) = to scout.

Raser (*rarzay*) = to shave.

The Present Tense of all the above verbs is formed exactly like *aimer*. So also are the Past and Future Tenses.

(1) The student should therefore take them one after the other and conjugate them with *aimer* as his model. It is impossible to practise this too often. (2) Two students, or student and teacher, should now pick out verbs, and ask one another to give translation.

Exercise 44. (Example).

1. I pass.
2. Thou wilt girth.
3. He has taken-to-pieces.
4. We shall turn.
5. You have dressed (the wound).
6. You

are missing fire! (*Vous ratez!*). 7. They have parleyed. 8. We are rallying. 9. You will gain (victory). 10. They fixed. 11. He will turn. 12. We salute. 13. I have missed. 14. They will carry. 15. You have broken. 16. Thou liftest. 17. We walk.

The Imperative mood is made from the Present Tense, and presents no difficulty.

Aime = love (thou).	Marche = March (thou).
Aimons = let us love.	Marchons = Let us march.
Aimez = love (ye).	Marchez = March (ye).

Passe = Pass (thou).
Passons = Let us pass.
Passez = Pass ye.

Exercise 45.

Put all the above verbs into the **Imperative Mood**.

You have now learnt the Present, Past, and Future tenses, and the Imperative mood of verbs ending in *er*. Such knowledge ought to tide you over any momentary difficulty.

LESSON X.

One of the greatest differences between French and English is the use of pronouns. As already stated both subject pronoun (as *je*) and object pronoun (as *me*) come before the verb.

There is also the indirect object-pronoun of the third person, as

Lui (*lwee*) = to him, for him, to her, for her.

Leur (*lerr*) = to them, for them.

These pronouns also come before the verb, but follow
le, la, les.

It is impossible to gain facility in the use of these
pronouns by learning rules. The rules are given simply that
the student may recognise the words when he hears them.
Nothing but frequent practice will show him where to place
them, but a few sentences learnt by heart will help greatly.

Je le vois = I see him.

tu la vois = thou seest her.

il les voit = he sees them.

With **lui** and **leur**—

Vous lui parlez = You speak to him.

Nous leur parlons = We speak to them.

Me, te, se, nous, vous serve both as direct and indirect
object-pronouns. For example, "me" means me and
to me, etc.

Il me donne les fusils = He gives me the rifles.

Il me les donne = He gives them to me.

Il les leur donne = He gives them to them.

Il le lui donne = He gives it to him.

Il nous le donne = He gives it to us.

Il nous la donne = He gives it (f.) to us.

Elle me la donne = She gives her to me.

Nous vous le donnons = We give it to you.

These sentences should be learnt, and also the following table of positions:—

In a sentence	me	come before	le	come before	lui	All before the verb.
	te		la			
	se		les			
	nous					
	vous					
	se					

Je le lui donne = (lit. I it to him give).

“It” is the direct object and to him the indirect object, used with the verb “give.”

Je les leur donne (I them to them give) = I give them to them.

Je vous le donne = I give it to you.

Je la lui donne = I give her to him.

Exercise 46.

Two students should try and ask a question, such as “A qui donnez-vous la plume?”

Ans.: “Je la lui donne.”

Ques.: “A qui donnez-vous l'encrier, le pain, l'eau, l'œuf, le lait, etc.”? and the other should answer as above, according to the gender of the noun referred to.

Words ending in al or ail change that ending to aux in the plural.

Le cheval (*sh'vall*) = the horse.

Les chevaux (*sh'vō*) = the horses.

Le travail (*travvī*) = the work (ail like i in “mine”).

Les travaux (*travō*) = the works.

Principal (*prinhseepal*) = principal (adj.).

Principaux (*prinhseepō*) (plural).

Nouns already ending in **s**, and those ending in **x** and **z** remain the same in the plural. For example

Le bois, les bois; le gaz, les gaz.

Some Irregular Feminines.

Masculine.

Feminine.

Actif (*akteef*) **Active** (*akteev*) = Active.

Heureux (*eurer*) **Heureuse** (*eurrers*) = Happy.

Blanc (*blanh*) **Blanche** (*blanhsh*) = White.

Long (*lonh*) **Longue** (*lonhgue*) (like *gue* in *morgue*) = long.

Faux (*foe*) **Fausse** (*foe-ss*) = false (like *oe* in *foe*).

Neuf (*nerf*) **Neuve** (*nerve*) = new, new-made.

The formation of Comparatives is easy. With the exception of one or two words, “*plus*” (*plü*) is put before the Positive, to form the Comparative, and “*le plus*” or “*la plus*” to form the superlative.

N.B. Never say “*plus bon*” but always “*meilleur*” for “better.” The word following is “*que*,” = “than.”

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
Masc. Actif = active	plus actif = more active.	le plus actif = most active
Fem. Active.	plus active	la plus active
Masc. Heureux = happy;	plus heureux = happier;	le plus heureux = happiest.
Fem. Heureuse.	plus heureuse	la plus heureuse.

Il est plus actif que vous = He is more active than you.

Elle est plus heureuse que sa sœur = She is happier than her sister.

Si (*see*) = So.

Pourquoi? (*poorkwar*) = Why?

Parce que (*parss ker*) = Because.

Encore (*anhkor*) = Yet, again.

Exercise 47. (To Read or Hear).

1. Pourquoi êtes-vous toujours si actif?
2. Parce que je suis heureux.
3. Pourquoi avez-vous encore faim?
4. Parce que j'ai beaucoup marché aujourd'hui.
5. Connaissez-vous ce soldat?
6. C'est monsieur le Capitaine X.
7. Quel fromage avez-vous acheté?
8. Pourquoi avez-vous apporté ce beurre?
9. Parce que je n'ai pas pu acheter de la viande.
10. C'est dommage, mais n'importe, mangeons.
11. Avez-vous vu mon cheval dans le champ?
12. Non, je n'ai pas encore été dans le champ, je suis allé dans la ville.
13. Le colonel est plus actif que le capitaine.

Words ending in *eu* take *x* in the plural.

Cheveu, cheveux (*sheveur*) = Hair (always plur.).

Le feu (*feur*) = the fire; **Les feux** = the fires.

En when placed before a verb means of it, of them, some or any.

En avez-vous? (*onavvay voo*) = Have you any?

En voulez-vous? = Do you want some?

Il y en a (*eel ee onnar*) = There is some.

Il n'y en a pas = There is none.

Y when placed before a verb means "to it," "to them," and sometimes "there."

Y allez-vous? = Are you going there?

Y pensez-vous? Do you think of (to) it?

(Remember that the French say "to think to.")

Il y est = He is there.

Allez-vous? = (lit. go you?) Are you going?

Savez-vous? = (lit. know you?) Do you know?

Asseyez-vous = Sit (you) down.

Levez-vous = Get (you) up (*i.e.*, stand up).

The two former of the above phrases merely ask a question: "Are you going?" "Do you know?"

But the two latter form part of reflexive verbs, of which there are more in French than in English. "Seat yourself," "Raise yourself," are the literal meanings.

Reflexive verbs are—

Se lever (*levvay*) = to get up, to get out of bed.

Se coucher (*kooshay*) = to go to bed.

S'habiller (*sabbeeyay*) = to dress oneself.

Se laver (*lavvay*) = to wash oneself.

Se battre (*battr*) = to fight.

Se mettre (*mettr*) = to place (seat) oneself.

Se promener (*prom'nat*) = to go for a walk.

Present Tense of **s'habiller**.

Je m'habille (*zher mabbēē*) = I dress myself.

Nous nous habillons (*noo noozabee-yonh*) = We dress ourselves.

Vous vous habillez (*voo voozabee-yay*) = You dress yourselves.

Ils s'habillent (*eel sabbēē*) = They dress themselves.

Imperative Mood of **se laver**.

Lave-toi (*lav twar*) = Wash thyself.

Lavons-nous (*lavonh-noo*) = Let us wash ourselves.

Lavez-vous (*lavvay-voo*) = Wash yourselves.

For the Past Tense, Reflexive verbs are conjugated with **être**.

Past Tense of *se battre*.

Je me suis battu (*battü*) = I have fought, I fought.

Tu t'es battu = Thou hast fought.

Il s'est battu = He has fought.

Nous nous sommes battus = We have fought.

Vous vous êtes battus = You have fought.

Ils se sont battus = They have fought.

Mettez-vous là (*mettay voo lar*) = Sit down there.

Nous allons nous mettre à table = We are going to sit down to table.

Mis (*mee*) = put.

Où avez-vous mis les légumes? (*legüm*) = Where have you put the vegetables?

“**Avez-vous?**” also means “**did you?**”

Remember—There are no words “**do**” or “**did**” in that sense in French.

Savez-vous? = Do you know? (know you?) (a fact).

Connaissez-vous (*konnaysay*) = Do you know? (know you?) (a person).

Dimanche (*deemanhsh*) = Sunday.

Lundi (*lunhdee*) = Monday.

Mardi (*mardee*) = Tuesday.

Mercredi (*mairkrerdee*) = Wednesday.

Jeudi (*jerdee*) = Thursday.

Vendredi (*venhdrerdee*) = Friday.

Samedi (*samdee*) = Saturday.

Approchez-vous (*approshay-voo*) = Come here.

J'ai grand'faim (*gronh fainh*) = I am very hungry.

Voulez-vous à boire? (*bwar*) = Will you have (something) to drink?

Singular.

Plural.

Quel, m. (*kel*), **quelle** f. (*kel*) **quels**, m. **quelles**, f. = what?
Qu'avez-vous? (*kavvay-voo*) = What is the matter with
 you? (lit. "What have you?").

Toujours (*toozhoor*) = always.

Quelquefois (*kelkerfwar*) = sometimes.

Comme (*kom*) = like.

Fait (*fay*) = made.

Exercise 48. (To Read and Speak).

1. Où allez-vous? 2. Je vais regarder la mitrailleuse.
3. Qu'avez-vous, mon ami? 4. J'ai grand'faim et j'ai soif aussi.
5. Alors, mettez-vous ici et reposez-vous.
6. Que voulez-vous à boire?
7. Je veux du vin et de l'eau, s'il vous plaît.
8. Certainement, voici du bon pain blanc et du fromage.
9. Qu'avez-vous fait, mes amis?
10. Nous avons mis nos chevaux dans le champ, et nous nous sommes battus avec les boches.
11. Quel jour vous êtes-vous battus?
12. C'est lundi dernier que nous avons commencé.
13. Et vous voici ici maintenant sains et saufs. À la bonne heure!
14. Maintenant restez, et dînez avec nous.
15. Où avez-vous mis la viande, mon cher?
16. Le voici, et voilà aussi les légumes.
17. Savez-vous où sont les boches maintenant?
18. Non, je ne le sais pas.
19. Lavez-vous et habillez-vous tout de suite.
20. Je me suis lavé, et je me suis habillé.
21. Où sont nos amis? Je les vois dans la maison.
22. Donnez moi des œufs.
23. Je vous les donne.
24. Il me les a donné.
25. Voulez vous y aller?
26. Voulez-vous m'en donner?

Les Boches (*bosh*) = the Huns.

Sains et saufs (*sanh zay soaf*) = sound and safe.

Exercise 49. (Spoken).

Two students should ask each other:—

Quest.: "Qui voyez-vous?" = Whom do you see?

Ans.: Je te vois, je le vois, je vous vois, etc.

Quest.: Qui cherchez-vous?

Ans.: Je te cherche, je le cherche, etc.

For "A qui donnez-vous le journal?" the pronoun must be the indirect one—"to him," "to them."

LESSON XI.

Ce, cet, cette, ces, means this or that. To distinguish between *this* and *that* in a sentence, the word *ci* (see) is added to one noun, and the word *là* is added to the other.

Ce livre-ci = this book.

Ce livre-là = that book.

Cette femme-ci et cet homme-là = This woman and that man.

Ces jardins-ci et ces maisons-là = These gardens and those houses.

Ne.....pas = not.

Ne.....rien (*riehn*) = nothing.

Ne.....jamais (*zhamay*) = never.

Ne.....que (*ker*) = only.

On (*onh*) is a pronoun very frequently used, and is equivalent at times to the English "one," "they," "we," "you," "people," all indefinitely used.

On dit (*onh dee*) = People say, we say, they say, it is said.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

Sing.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
Le mien	La mienne	Les miens	Les miennes = mine.
(mienh)	(mienn)	(mienh)	(mienn)
Le tien	La tienne	Les tiens	Les tiennes = thine.
Le sien	La sienne	Les siens	Les siennes = his, hers, its.
Le nôtre	La nôtre	Les nôtres	Les nôtres = ours.
Le vôtre	La vôtre	Les vôtres	Les vôtres = yours.
Le leur	La leur	Les leurs	Les leurs = theirs.

Exercise 50. (To Read or Translate).

1. Mon livre est le mien.
2. Ta plume est la tienne.
3. Son fusil est le sien.
4. Nôtre champ est le nôtre.
5. Vos fusils sont les vôtres,
6. Leurs mitraillées sont les leurs.

To Learn.

A qui est la tasse? = Whose is the cup? (To whom belongs the cup?)

A qui sont les chaussettes? = Whose are the socks?

Les chaussettes sont les vôtres = The socks are yours.

De qui parlez-vous? = Of whom do you speak?

A qui pensez-vous? = Of (lit. to) whom do you think?

Qui aimez-vous? = Whom do you like?

Que voulez-vous? = What do you want?

Notice that with Interrogative pronouns *qui* is used of persons, and *que* of things.

Qu'avez-vous? (*kavvay-voo*) = What have you? What is the matter with you?

Prepositions.

A = To	Devant (<i>devvanh</i>) = Before.
Dans = In	Derrière (<i>derryair</i>) = Behind.
Sur = On	Avant (<i>avanh</i>) = Before.
De = Of	Près de (<i>pray der</i>) = Near.
Avec = With	Chez (<i>shay</i>) = At the house, shop
Sous = Under	or place of —
Après = After	Pour (<i>poor</i>) = For.

Devant means before (of place).

Avant „ before (of time).

Devant la porte = In front of the door.

Avant la nuit = Before night.

Lequel de ces journaux voulez-vous?

Which of these newspapers will you have?

Laquelle de ces dames est l'infirmière (*inhfeermiair*)?

Which of these ladies is the nurse?

Lesquels de ces soldats sont blessés?

Which of these soldiers are wounded?

Laquelle de ces femmes est la mère de cet enfant?

Which of these women is the mother of this child?

Exercisè 51. (Spoken between two students).

Mention anything in the room, and speak about it as follows:—

A. **Laquelle de ces chaises est noire?**

B. **Cette chaise-ci est noire.**

A. **Lequel de ces livres est rouge?**

B. **Ce livre-là est rouge.**

A. Laquelle de ces portes est ouverte?
 B. Cette porte-là est ouverte.

A. Laquelle de ces fenêtres est fermée?
 B. Cette-fenêtre-ci est fermée.

A. Lequel de ces encriers est noir?
 B. Cet encrier-là est noir.

A. Laquelle de ces assiettes est blanche?
 B. Cette assiette-ci est blanche.

A. Lequel de ces journaux est vert?
 B. Ce journal-là est vert.

A. Lequel de ces rideaux est jaune?
 B. Ce rideau-là est jaune.

Questions and answers such as the above should be thought out in French by the students.

Exercise 52. (Translate).

1. Quel livre est rouge? 2. Ce livre-là est rouge.
 3. Lequel de ces soldats est blessé? 4. Ce soldat-là est blessé, et ce soldat-ci est très fatigué. 5. Où avez-vous trouvé ces mitrailleuses? 6. Dans ce champ-là devant l'église. 7. Quelle heure est-il? 8. Il est quatre heures et demie. 9. Il faut être à la ville avant cinq heures. 10. Qu'avez-vous, mon ami? 11. Je suis malade et j'ai grand'soif. 12. Alors, asseyez-vous ici, et buvez de cette bonne eau-là. 13. Cette eau-ci est meilleure que l'eau dans la ville, n'est-ce pas? 14. Certainement, vous avez raison. 15. Où sont nos bagages? 16. Ils sont derrière cet arbre-là. 17. Alors allez vite les chercher. 18. Voici l'ennemi. 19. Qui va là? 20. Un ami.

Exercise 53. (Translate).

A moi, sur toi, entre nous, de lui, par elle, avec nous, après vous, devant eux, derrière elles.

Exercise 54.

In front of me, by thee, near us, behind him, with her, by us, in front of you, upon them, to them, f., etc.

Conjunctions.

Et (a) = And. **Car (kar)** = For.

Alors (allor) = Then. **Ou (oo)** = Or.

Parce que (parss ker) = Because.

Interjections.

Courage! (kurarzh) Courage!

Garde à vous! (gard ar voo) = Look out!

Gare! (garr) = Take care!

Dis-donc! (dee donh) = I say!

Halte-là! (allt lar) = Halt!

Tout le monde (too ler monhd) = Everybody.

Tous les ans (too layzanh) = Every year.

Tous les mois (too lay mwar) = Every month.

Toutes les semaines (toot lay sermayn) = Every week.

Tous les jours (too lay zhoor) = Every day.

Tous les mardis (too lay mardee) = Every Tuesday.

LESSON XII.**Parts of the Body.**

La tête (tait) = The head.

Le visage (veezarzh) = Face.

Le crâne (*crarn*) = Skull.
L'œil m. (*oye*) = Eye.
Les yeux (*yer*) = Eyes.
Le nez (*nay*) = Nose.
La joue (*zhoo*) = Cheek.
La bouche (*boosh*) = Mouth.
La dent (*denh*) = Tooth.
La langue (*langg*) = Tongue.
La gorge (*gorzh*) = Throat.
Le menton (*menhtonh*) = Chin.
Le cou (*koo*) = Neck.
L'épaule (*eppole*) = Shoulder.
La poitrine (*pwartreen*) = Chest.
Les poumons (*poomonh*) = Lungs.
Le dos (*doe*) = Back.
Le bras (*brar*) = Arm.
Le coude (*kood*) = Elbow.
Le poignet (*pwoyñay*) = Wrist.
La main (*mainh*) = Hand.
Le doigt (*dwar*) = Finger.
Le pouce (*pouss*) = Thumb.
Les ongles (*onhgl*) = Finger-nails.
L'estomac (*lestommar*) = Stomach.
La jambe (*zharnhb*) = Leg.
La cuisse (*kweess*) = Thigh.
Le genou (*zhernoo*) = Knee.
La cheville (*shevēē*) = Ankle.
Le talon (*tallonh*) = Heel.
Le pied (*peay*) = Foot.
Les doigts de pied (*dwar de peay*) = Toes.
Le cœur (*kerr*) = Heart.
La colonne vertébrale (*kolonn vairtaybrarl*) = Spine.

Remark.

The parts of the body are usually spoken of with the article, *e.g.*, **my head** = **la tête**, when there is no doubt of the possessor. For example—

J'ai mal à la tête (lit. I have hurt to the head) = I have a headache.

J'ai mal à l'œil = I have a sore eye.

J'ai mal au bras = I have hurt my arm.

J'ai mal à la main droite = I have hurt my right hand.

J'ai mal au pied gauche = I have hurt my left foot.

J'ai mal aux poumons = I have a pain in my lungs.

J'ai mal à la gorge = I have a sore throat.

J'ai mal au genou = I have hurt my knee.

Exercise 55. (Important Speaking).

One student should point to a part of the other's body, saying at the same time:

A. **Où avez-vous mal?** = (Where have you hurt?)
(touching B's arm).

B. **J'ai mal au bras.**

A. **Où avez-vous mal?** (touching head).

B. **J'ai mal à la tête.**

And so on, through all the parts of the body. Then A. and B. should change places, and recommence.

In several instances a different verb is used in French from the corresponding English one. For instance, as already mentioned, I am hungry is **J'ai faim** (I have hunger). This is also the case with several other words:—

J'ai sommeil (*sommayc*) = I am sleepy (lit. I have sleep).

J'ai raison (*rayzonh*) = I am right (lit. I have right).

J'ai tort (*torr*) = I am wrong (lit. I have wrong).

In speaking of age also, the verb to have is used in French.

Quel âge avez-vous? (lit. What age have you?) = How old are you?

J'ai vingt ans = I am twenty (years old).

Quel âge a-t-il? = How old is he?

Il a dix-neuf ans = He is nineteen.

(The word *ans* = years must always be expressed in French.)

Celui, m.s. (*sellwee*), celle, f.s. (*sell*), ceux m. pl. (*seur*), celles f. pl. (*sell*) = That one, the one, he, she, those (ones).

Ceci (*sersee*) = this; cela (*serlar* or *s'lar*) = that.

Celui que vous avez vu est arrivé = He whom you saw has arrived

Ceci est bon, cela est mauvais = This is good, that is bad.

It has been said that pronouns precede the verbs in French. There is just one exception, in the case of the Imperative Mood, affirmative. Then the pronoun follows the verb.

Donnez-moi = Give me.

Voyez-le = See it.

Regardez-les = Look at them, and so on.

In speaking of the weather Il fait (lit. it makes) is used for it is.

Quel temps fait-il? = What weather is it? (lit. makes it?)

Il fait beau temps = It is fine weather.

Il fait mauvais temps = It is bad weather.

Il pleut (*eel pler*) = It rains.

Il neige (*eel nayzh*) = It snows.

Past—**Il a plu** (*plü*), **Il a neigé** (*nayzhay*).

Also, **Il fait chaud**; **il fait froid**.

Il pleut averse (*plertaverss*) = it rains in torrents.

Exercise 56.

1. Quel temps fait-il?
2. Il fait mauvais temps, il pleut averse.
3. Ne sortons pas aujourd'hui.
4. Mais il faut sortir, voici l'ennemi.
5. Levez-vous tout de suite, et regardez ces deux chevaux.
6. Celui-ci est au soldat français, et celui-là est au colonel anglais.
7. Celui-ci est le meilleur cheval.
8. Donnez-moi d'autres crayons, j'ai perdu ceux que vous m'avez prêté.
9. Je parle de Kitchener et de Jellicoe.
10. Celui-ci est amiral et celui-là était général.
11. Donnez-moi cela; je n'ai pas besoin de ceci.
12. Voici mon fusil.
13. Celui de mon camarade est encore plus neuf (still newer).
14. Il fait beau temps aujourd'hui, mais hier il a fait mauvais temps.

That (*que*) must always be expressed in French.

"I hope you received my letter" = "J'espère que vous avez reçu ma lettre."

Specimen Letter in French, (From a sister to her brother at the Front).

To Learn.

Elle-même (*ell maim*) = Herself.

Lui-même (*lwee maim*) = Himself.

Fait mettre (*fay mettr*) = Had put.

Je sais bien (*zher say bienh*) = I well know.

Mange-en (*manzh-onh*) = Eat some.

Chéri (*sherree*) = Darling.

Moi aussi (*mwar ö-see*) = I also; me also; so am I.

Nous prions (*preeonh*) = We pray.

Chaque (*shack*) = Each, every.

Qu'il protège (*protaizhe*) = That he may protect.

Qu'il renvoie (*renhvwar*) = That he may send back.

Que tu as dû (*dü*) = How thou must have....

Souffrir (*sooffreer*) (means to suffer) = suffered.

Maudites (*mō-deet*) = Wretched (accursed).

A ce qu'on voit = By what one sees.

On n'a eu rien que = They have had nothing but—

Rappelle-toi (*rappell*) = Remember.

Nous pensons (*penhsonh*) = We think.

Nous travaillons (*travī-yonh*) = We work.

Nous prions (*pree-onh*) = We pray.

Tu te blettes (*tü ter batt*) = Thou fightest.

Tu sais (*say*) = Thou knowest.

Notre sainte patrie (*notr sernht pattree*) = our holy motherland.

Brave (*brarv*) = Brave.

Courageux (*koorazher*) = Brave, courageous.

Loyal s., **loyaux** pl. (*lwoy-al, lwoy-ō*) = loyal.

Que Dieu te bénisse (*ker D'yer ter benness*) = God bless thee.

Ta sœur (*seurr*) = Thy sister.

Qui t'aime (*key taim*) = Who loves thee.

LETTER TO THE FRONT.

Mon très cher frère,—

J'espère que tu as reçu le bon gâteau que nous t'avons envoyé l'autre jour. La petite mère l'a fait elle-même, et nous avons aussi fait mettre dans le paquet un tas d'autres choses—du chocolat, des chaussettes, du savon et des cigarettes. Je sais bien que tu en donneras à tes camarades,

mais mange-en aussi de ce bon gâteau, mon petit frère chéri, parce que c'est pour toi que nous l'avons fait. Mère est très très brave, et moi aussi. Nous prions chaque matin et chaque soir au bon Dieu pour qu'il te protège, et qu'il te nous renvoie sain et sauf. Que tu as dû souffrir, mon ami, dans ces maudites tranchées où, à ce qu'on voit dans les journaux, on n'a eu rien que la pluie, l'eau et la boue! Rappelle-toi toujours que nous ne pensons à rien qu'à toi, nous travaillons pour toi, et nous prions pour ton jour et nuit. C'est pour nous que tu te battes, tu sais, pour notre roi, pour notre sainte patrie, et pour nos braves Alliés, les Français, qui sont si courageux et si loyaux.

Au revoir, frère chéri, que Dieu te bénisse,
Ta sœur qui t'aime,

ROSE

PART II.

SOME IMPORTANT TENSES OF VERBS.

The Present Tense of verbs has already been given (pp. 43-44), and the Past Tense (pp. 46-47). It has been mentioned that the Past Tense in French is made with the past participle and an auxiliary verb, either avoir or être; as *J'ai aimé* = I have loved, or I loved; *Il a fini* = he has finished, or he finished; *Je suis allé* = I have gone, or I went, etc.

The Past Tense above-mentioned is the tense used in every-day speech, as "*Hier j'ai reçu une lettre*" = "Yesterday I received a letter." It is called the Past Indefinite tense.

There is another past tense called the **Imperfect**, which is also much used. It has the same endings in every verb in the French language. The endings are as follow:—

Sing. 1st pers.—ais.	Pl. 1st pers.—ions.
2nd pers.—ais.	2nd pers.—iez.
3rd pers.—ait.	3rd pers.—aient.

Imperfect Tense of **Avoir** = to have.

J'av-ais (*shavvay*) = I had, I was having.

Tu av-ais (*tü avvay*) = thou hadst.

Il av-ait (*eel avvay*) = he had.

Nous av-ions (*noozavvyonh*) = we had.

Vous av-iez (*voozavvyay*) = you had.

Ils av-aient (*eelzavvay*) = they had.

Imperfect Tense of **être** = to be.

J'ét-ais (*zhettay*) = I was.

Tu ét-ais (*tü etay*) = thou wast

Il ét-ait (*eeletay*) = he was.

Nous ét-ions (*noozeétyonh*) = we were.

Vous ét-iez (*voozeettyay*) = you were.

Ils ét-aient (*eelzettay*) = they were.

Imperfect Tense of **donner** = to give.

Je donn-ais (*donnay*) = I gave, I was giving.

Tu donn-ais = thou gavest.

Il donn-ait = he gave.

Nous donn-ions = we gave,

Vous donn-iez = you gave.

Ils donn-aient = they gave.

Imperfect Tense of Finir = to finish.

Je fin-iss-ais (*finneessay*) = I finished, I was finishing.

Tu fin-iss-ais = thou finishedst.

Il fin-iss-ait = he finished.

Nous fin-iss-ions = we finished.

Vous fin-iss-iez = You finished.

Ils fin-iss-aient = They finished.

(Notice the insertion of iss into regular verbs of the 2nd Conjugation ending in ir, but irregular verbs do not insert iss.)

The Imperfect Tense in French is used to describe an action as going on while another took place, as:—

Je finissais non dîner quand le général est arrivé = I was finishing my dinner when the general arrived.

Les soldats traversaient le pont quand l'ennemi est venu = The soldiers were crossing the bridge when the enemy came.

The words used to are translated into the Imperfect Tense in French.

Nous parlions souvent de nos mères = We often used-to-speak of our mothers.

J'allais souvent à la ville = I often used-to-go to the town.

Ensuite (*enhsweet*) = then, next.

Se coucher (*ser kooshay*) = to go to bed.

Le lendemain (*lenhdermanh*) = the next day.

Rejoindre (*rerjwandr*) = to join.

La compagnie (*komhpi-ñee*) = the company.

Habiter (*abbeetay*) = to live in.

Demain (*dermanh*) = to-morrow.

De bonne heure (*der bonn eur*) = early.

Estaminet, m. (*estammeenay*) = coffee-house.

Loin (*lwanh*) = far,

Contre (*kontr*) = against.

Traverser (*travairsay*) = to cross.

Ils riaient (*reeay*) = they laughed, were laughing.

Pendant que (*pendanh ker*) = while.

Voyager (*vwayarzhay*) = to travel.

Ecosse (*Aykoss*) = Scotland.

Exercise 57.

Après le dîner j'allais voir les malades à l'hôpital. Ensuite je me suis couché. Le lendemain matin je suis allé rejoindre ma compagnie. Avant la guerre j'habitais une petite ville en Ecosse. J'avais alors dix-huit ans. Maintenant j'ai vingt-deux ans. Demain nous nous lèverons de bonne heure. Hier nous sommes allés à l'estaminet. Voici les soldats Americains. Ils sont venus de très très loin, se battre contre nos ennemis. Ils ont traversé la mer, et ils sont arrivés en France. Ils chantaient et riaient pendant qu'ils voyageaient

Exercise 58.

1. We were eating. 2. You were marching. 3. He was thinking. 4. You used-to-eat. 5. They were carrying. 6. I used-to-speak. 7. They were missing-fire. 8. He was scouting. 9. They were galloping. 10. You were breaking.

As already explained the Imperfect endings of all verbs are the same. Therefore when the **1st Person only** is given, the student can himself supply the remainder of the tense. Working out these tenses in speech or in writing is good exercise

“Thou,” the 2nd Pers. Sing. is used more frequently in French than in English. The French say, “tu,” thou to intimate friends, members of the family, and young children.

As previously stated, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Persons Singular of the Present Tenses are usually *pronounced*, though not *spelt*, exactly the same. The 3rd pers. sing. nearly always ends in *t*, except in verbs of the First Conjugation, as "aimer." As, however, all three persons sound alike, the 1st. pers. sing. only will usually be given, with the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons plural.

Future of Finir (2nd Conj. Regular)—

Je finir-ai (*feeneeray*) = I shall finish.

Tu finir-as (*fecneerar*) = Thou wilt finish.

Il finir-a (*feenecrar*) = He will finish.

Nous finir-ons (*feeneeronh*) = We shall finish.

Vous finir-ez (*feeneeray*) = You will finish.

Ils finir-ont (*feeneeronh*) = They will finish.

Future of Recevoir (3rd Conj. Reg.).

Je recevr-ai (*ressevray*) = I shall receive, etc.

Future of rompre (*ronhpr*) (4th Conj. Reg.)—

Je rompr-ai (*ronhpRAY*) = I shall break.

The Present Participle of regular verbs, and of some irregular ones, is very easily made, by taking away the Infinitive endings in *er*, *oir*, *re*, and adding *ant* (*anh*). Verbs ending in *ir* add *-issant*. Irregularly-formed Present Participle will be found on page 87.

Port-er **Port-ant** (*portanh*) = Carrying.

Fin-ir **Fin-issant** = Finishing.

Recev-oir **Recev-ant** = Receiving.

Romp-re **Romp-ant** = Breaking.

The Infinitive is often used in French where in English we use the Present Participle, as

"Avant de commencer" = "Before commencing."

(*avvanh der commenhsay*)

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Arranged Alphabetically.

Aller (*allay*) = To go.

Present Tense already given on page 44.

Imperfect.

J'allais (*zhallay*) = I was going.

Future.

J'ir-ai (*zheeray*) = I shall go.**Tu ir-as** (*tü eerar*) = Thou wilt go.**Il ir-a** (*eel eerar*) = He will go.**Nous ir-ons** (*noozeeronh*) = We shall go.**Vour ir-ez** (*voozeeray*) = You will go.**Ils ir-ont** (*eelzeerongh*) = They will go.

Interrogative.

Irai-je? (*eerayzh*) = Shall I go?**Irez-vous?** (*eeray voo*) = Will you go?

Or,

Est-ce que j'irai? = Shall I go?**Est-ce qu'il ira?****Est-ce que vous irez?****Courir** (*kooreer*) = To run.

Present.

Je cours (*koor*) = I run.

Imperative.

Cours (*koor*) = Run (thou).**Courons** (*koorongh*) = Let us run.**Courez** (*kooray*) = Run (ye).

Imperfect.

Je courais (*kooray*) = I was running.

Future.

Je courrai (*koor-ray*) = I shall run, etc.

Past.

J'ai couru (*koorü*) = I ran, have run, etc.

Couvrir (*koovreer*) = To cover.

Present.

Je couvre (*koovr*) = I cover.

Nous couvrons (*koovronh*).

Vous couvrez (*koovray*).

Ils couvr(ent) (*koovr*).

Imperfect.

Je couvrais (*koovray*) = I was covering.

Future.

Je couvrir-ai = I shall cover.

Past.

J'ai couvert = I covered.

Dire (*deer*) = To say, tell.

Present.

Je dis (*dee*) = I say.

Nous disons (*deezonh*) = We say.

Vous dites (*deet*) = You say.

Ils dis(ent) (*deez*) = They say.

Imperfect.

Je disais (*déezay*) = I was saying.

Future.

Je dir-ai (*deeray*) = I shall say.

Past.

J'ai dit (*zhay dee*) = I have said.

Dormir (*dormeer*) = To sleep.

Je dors (*dor*) = I sleep.

Nous dormons (*dormonh*) = We sleep.

Vous dormez (*dormay*) = You sleep.

Ils dorment (*dorm*) = They sleep.

Imperfect.

Je dormais (*dormay*) = I was sleeping.

Future.

Je dormir-ai (*dormeeray*) = I shall sleep.

Past.

J'ai dormi (*dormee*) = I slept.

Ecrire (*aykreer*) = To write.

Present.

J'écris (*zhaykree*) = I write.

Nous écrivons (*aykreevonh*) = We write.

Vous écrivez (*aykreevay*) = You write.

Ils écrivent (*aykreev*) = They write.

Imperfect.

J'écrivais (*zhaykreevay*) = I was writing.

Future.

J'écrirai (*zhaykreeray*) = I shall write.

Past.

J'ai écrit (*aykree*) = I wrote, I have written

Envoyer (*enhvwoyay*) = To send.

Present.

J'envoie (*enhvwar*) = I send.

Nous envoyons (*enhvwoyyonh*)

Vous envoyez (*enhvwoyyay*).

Ils envoient (*enhvwar*).

Imperfect.

J'envoyais (*enhvwoyyay*) = I was sending.

Future.

J'enverr-ai (*onhvairay*) = I shall send.

Past.

J'ai envoyé (*onhvwoyay*) = I sent, have sent.

Etre (*aytr*) = To be.

Future.

Je ser-ai (*serray*) = I shall be.

Past.

J'ai été (*ettay*) = I have been.

Faire (*fair*) = To do, make, cause.

Present.

Je fais (*fay*) = I make, do.

Nous faisons (*ferzonh*).

Vous faites (*fate*).

Ils font (*fonh*).

Imperfect.

Je faisais (*ferzay*) = I was doing.

Future.

Je fer-ai (*ferray*) = I shall do, make.

Past.

J'ai fait (*fay*) = I have done, made.

Lire (*leer*) = To read.

Present.

Je lis (*lee*) = I read.

Nous lisons (*leezonh*).

Vous lisez (*leezay*).

Ils lis(ent) (*leez*).

Imperfect.

Je lisais (*leezay*) = I was reading.

Future.

Je lir-ai (*leeray*) = I shall read.

Mettre (*mettr*) = To put.

Imperfect.

Je mettais (*mettay*) = I was putting.

Imperative.

Mets (*may*) = Put (thou).

Mettons (*mettonh*) = Let us put.

Mettez (*mettay*) = Put (ye).

Future.

Je mettr-ai (*mettray*) = I shall put

Past.

J'ai mis (*mee*) = I have put.

Se mettre (*ser mettr*) = To seat oneself

“**Mettez-vous ici**” = “**Sit down here.**”

Offrir (*offreer*) = To offer (like **Couvrir**).

Ouvrir (*oovreer*) = To open (like **Couvrir**)

Partir (*parteer*) = To go away, depart.

Present.

Je pars (*par*) = I go away.

Nous partons (*partonh*) = We go away

Vous partez (*partay*) = You go away.

Ils part(ent) (*part*) = They go away.

Imperfect.

Je partais (*partay*) = I was going away.

Future.

Je partir-ai (*parteeray*) = I shall go away.

Past.

Je suis parti (*partee*) = I have gone away.

Pleuvoir (*plervwar*) = To rain.

Present.

Il pleut (*pler*) = It rains, is raining.

Imperfect.

Il pleuvait (*plervay*) = It was raining.

Future.

Il pleuvra (*plervrar*) = It will rain.

Past.

Il a plu (*plu*) = It has rained.

Pouvoir (*poovwar*) = To be able.

Imperfect.

Je pouvais (*poovay*) = I was able, I could.

Future.

Je pourr-ai (*poor-ray*) = I shall be able.

Past.

J'ai pu (*pü*) = I have been able.

Rire (*reer*) = To laugh.

Present.

Je ris (*ree*) = I laugh.

Nous rions (*ree-onh*) = We laugh.

Vous riez (*ree-ay*) = You laugh.

Ils ri(ent) (*ree*) = They laugh.

Imperfect.

Je riais (*reeay*) = I was laughing.

Future.

Je rir-ai (*reeray*) = I shall laugh.

Past.

J'ai ri (*ree*) = I have laughed.

Savoir (*savwar*) = To know.

Present.

Je sais (*say*) = I know.

Nous savons (*savvonh*) = We know.

Vous savez (*savvay*).

Ils savent (*savv*).

Imperfect.

Je savais (*savvay*) = I used to know.

Future.

Je saurai (*soar-ay*) = I shall know.

Past.

J'ai su (*sü*) = I knew

Sentir (*senhteer*) = To feel, smell.

Present.

Je sens (*senh*) = I feel.

Nous sentons (*senhtonh*) = We feel.

Vous sentez (*senhtay*) = You feel.

Ils sent(ent) (*senht*) = They feel.

Imperfect.

Je sentais (*senhtay*) = I was feeling.

Future.

Je sentir-ai (*senhteeray*) = I shall feel, or smell.

Past.

J'ai senti (*senhtee*) = I have felt, or smelt.

Sortir (*sortee*) = To go out.

Present.

Je sors (*sors*) = I go out (like sentir).

Imperfect.

Je sortais (*sortay*) = I was going out.

Future.

Je sortir-ai (*sorteeeray*) = I shall go out.

Past.

Je suis sorti (*sortee*) = I have gone out, I went out.

Souffrir (*souffreer*) = To suffer.

(Same as **ouvrir** and **couvrir**.)

Sourire (*sooreer*) = To smile.

(Same as **rire** = To laugh.)

Se souvenir (*sooveneer*) = To remember.

(Same as **venir**.)

Past.

Je me suis souvenu (*soovenü*) = I remembered, have remembered.

Suivre (*sweevr*) = to follow.

Present.

Je suis (*swee*) = I follow.

Nous suivons (*sweevonh*).

Vous suivez (*sweevay*).

Ils suiv(ent) (*sweev*).

Imperfect.

Je suivais (*sweevay*) = I was following.

Future.

Je suivrai (*sweevray*) = I shall follow.

Suivez-moi (*sweevay mwar*) = Follow me.

Se taire (*tayre*) = To be silent.

Imperative.

Tais-toi (*tay twar*) = Be (thou) silent. "Hold your tongue."

Taisez-vous (*tayzay voo*) = Be (you) silent.

Tenir (*tenneer*) = To hold.

(Same as *venir*.)

Venir (*venneer*) = To come.

Present.

Je viens (*vienh*) = I come.

Nous venons (*vennonh*) = We come.

Vous venez (*vennay*) = You come.

Ils vienn(ent) (*vienn*) = They come.

Imperfect.

Je venais (*vennay*) = I was coming.

Future.

Je viendr-ai (*vienhdry*) = I shall come.

Past.

Je suis venu (*venü*) = I have come.

Vivre (*veevr*) = To live.

Present.

Je vis (*vee*) = I live, etc.

Nous vivons (*veevonh*).

Vous vivez (*veevay*).

Ils viv(ent) (*veev*).

Imperfect.

Je vivais (*veevay*) = I was living.

Future.

Je vivr-ai (*veevray*) = I shall live,

Past.

J ai vécu (*vekkü*) = I have lived.

Voir (*vwar*) = To see.

Present.

Je vois (*vwar*) = I see. See page 32.

Imperfect.

Je voyais (*vwoyay*) = I was seeing.

Future.

Je verr-ai (*vairay*) = I shall see.

Vouloir (*voowlahr*) = to wish.

Present.

Je veux (*veur*) = I wish; see p. 44.

Imperfect.

Je voulais (*voolay*) = I was wishing.

Future.

Je voudr-ai (*voodray*) = I shall wish.

Past.

J'ai voulu (*voolum*) = I have wished.

“**Je voudrais**” (*voodray*) = “I should like.”

“**Veuillez**” (*veuy-yay*) = “Be so good as.”

PRESENT PARTICIPLES (irregular).

Apprenant (*apprenanh*) = Learning.

S'asseyant (*sassäyanh*) = Seating oneself.

Ayant (*ayanh*) = Having.

Buvant (*büvanh*) = Drinking.

Comprenant (*konhprenanh*) = Understanding.

Conduisant (*konhdweezanh*) = Leading.

Connaissant (*konnayssanh*) = Knowing.

Disant (*deezanh*) = Saying.

Ecrivant (*aykreevanh*) = Writing.

Etant (*ettanh*) = Being.

Faisant (*ferzanh*) = Making, doing.

Lisant (*leezanh*) = Reading.

Paraissant (*parayssanh*) = Appearing

Prenant (*prenanh*) = Taking.

Riant (*reeanh*) = Laughing.

Sachant (*sashanh*) = Knowing.

Suivant (*sweevanh*) = Following.

Vainquant (*vainhkanh*) = Conquering

Voyant (*vwoyanh*) = Seeing.

N.B. Never say "Je suis écrivant" for "I am writing." That construction is not used in French. There is only one form of the Present Tense. "Je porte" means "I carry," and also "I am carrying." "Je finis," "I finish," "I am finishing," "Je reçois" = "I receive" and "I am receiving" "J'écris" = "I am writing," etc., etc.

PART III.

SOME USEFUL PHRASES.

GREETINGS.

The words "Monsieur," "Madame," or "Mademoiselle" should be added to "Bonjour," "bonsoir," and also to most phrases.

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
I beg your pardon	Pardon	<i>Pardonh</i>
Allow me	Permettez-moi	<i>Pairmettay mwar</i>
How are you?	Comment cela va-t-il?	<i>Komonh s'lar varteel?</i>
Pretty well, thank you	Assez bien merci	<i>Assay bienh mairsee</i>
I have a cold	J'ai un rhume	<i>Zhay ernh rüme</i>
Give my kind regards to your mother — your brother	Faites mes amitiés à madame votre mère — à monsieur votre frère	<i>Fate maizammeetay za madamm votr mair — ar m'syeur votr fraer</i>
Goodbye	Au revoir	<i>O rervwar</i>
	A tantôt	<i>Ar tonhtoe</i>

ASKING ONE'S WAY.

Have you seen my regiment?	Avez-vous vu mon régiment?	<i>Avvay voo vü monh rezheemonh</i>
Go straight on	Allez tout droit	<i>Allay too drwar</i>
Which is the best way?	Quel est le meilleur chemin?	<i>Kel ay ler may-yeur sh'manh</i>
What town is this?	Quelle est cette ville?	<i>Kel ay sett veel</i>

Does this road lead to the river?	Est-ce que cette rue mène à la rivière?	Ayce ker sett rü mane ar lar riveeair
Are there any hills to go up?	Y a-t-il des côtes à monter?	Ee art eel day coat zar monhtay
Is the hill long—steep?	La colline est-elle longue—raide?	Lar kolleen ait ell lonhg—rayd?
N.B. In asking a question with a noun, the pronoun is also used, as		
Is the town large or small?	La ville est-elle grande ou petite?	Lar veel ait ell gronhd oo perteet
Is the bridge far from here?	Le pont est-il loin d'ici?	Ler ponh ait-eel lwanh deesee
Which is the shortest way to go to—?	Quel est le chemin le plus court pour aller à—?	Kel ay ler sh'manh ler plü koor poor allay ar—
Which way must I (we, you, they, etc.) go?	Par où faut-il aller?	Par oo fō teel allay
Take the first street on the left, then the second on the right.	Prenez la première rue à gauche, puis la deuxième à droite.	Prennay lar premm-yair rü ar gōsch, pwee lar derz-em ar drwart
Follow the railway line	Suivez la ligne de chemin de fer	Sweevay lar leen der sh'manh de fair
Follow the telegraph line	Suivez le fil télégraphique	Sweevay le feel telaygrafeek
Cross the bridge	Traversez le pont	Travairsay ler ponh
The regiment is to the north—south—east—west	Le régiment est au nord — sud — à l'est—à l'ouest	Le rezheemonh c toe nor—süd—ar lest—ar lwest
Where is the firing line?	Où est la ligne de feu?	Oo ay lar leen der fer

Can you direct me
to the English
regiment?

Have you seen any
English soldiers?

Yes (sir) cross the
river and you
will find them

Here, there
In front of you

Behind you

Go that way

Over there

Come here

It is a kilometre
(away)

Pouvez-vous me
diriger au regi-
ment anglais?

Avez-vous vu des
soldats anglais?

Oui monsieur, tra-
versez la rivière
et vous les trou-
verez

Ici, là

Devant vous

Derrrière vous

Allez par là

Là bas

Venez ici

C'est à un kilo-
mètre

Poovay voo mer dee-
reezhay o rezhee-
monh tonglay

Avvay voo vü day
soldar zonglay

Weeh m'syeur, tra-
vairsayla riveeair
ay voo lay trou-
veray

Eesee, lar

Devvanh voo

Derryair voo

Allay par lar

Lar bar

Vennayzeesee

Sayt ar ernh killo-
maytr

THE WEATHER.

What weather is it?

It is fine

The weather is
fine,

It is warm

It is cold

It is bad

It is windy

It is fine, the sun
shines, and all
is bright

It is bad, the
weather is
stormy

It is very windy

Quel temps fait-il?

Il fait beau temps

Le temps est beau

Il fait chaud

Il fait froid

Il fait mauvais

Il fait du vent

Il fait beau, le
soleil brille, et
tout est gai

Il fait mauvais, le
temps est à
l'orage

Il fait beaucoup
de vent

Kel tenh faiteel

Eel fay bo tenh

Ler tenh ay bo

Eel fay show

Eel fay frwar

Eel fay movvay

Eel fay dü venh

Eel fay bo, ler
solay breeh, ay
too tay gay

Eel fay movvay, ler
tenh ay tar lor-
rarzhe

Eel fay bokoo der
venh

ASKING FOR BED, BREAKFAST, LUNCH, DINNER,
SHAVE AND HAIR-CUT.

I want a bed-room	Je désirerais (or désire) une chambre à coucher	Zher deseereray zün shombr ar kooshay
I am a soldier, I have no luggage	Je suis soldat, je n'ai pas de bagages	Zher swee solldar, zher nay par der baggarzh
I have only a small bag	Je n'ai qu'un petit sac	Zher nay kernh pertee sack
This is your room, sir	Voici votre chambre, monsieur	Vwarcivotr shombr, m'syeur
What number is it?	Quel numéro est ce?	Kel nümairo ayce
Number 15	Numéro quinze	Nümairo kai(r)nhz
Send up some hot water	Faites-moi monter de l'eau chaude	Fate mwar monh-tay der lo showed
Let me have a clean towel	Faites-moi porter une serviette propre	Fate mwar portay iün sairvyett propr
What time is breakfast, lunch, dinner?	A quelle heure est le premier déjeuner, le second déjeuner, le dîner?	Ar kell eur a le premmeay day-jernay, le s'konh dayjernay, ler deenay
How much are the rooms?	Quel est le prix des chambres?	Kell ay ler pree day shombr
How much is dinner?	Combien le dîner?	Kombienh ler deenay
Have you note-paper and envelopes?	Avez-vous du papier à lettre et des enveloppes?	Avvay voo dü pap-yay ar lettir a. dayzonhvellop
Bring me the bill	Apportez-moi la note.	Apportay mwar lar not

Call me at 7 o'clock	Reveillez-moi à sept heures	Revay-yay mwar ar sett eur
When does the train leave?	A quelle heure le train part-il?	Ar kelleur ler trainh parteel
You must (one must) be at the station at half-past 8	Il faut être à la gare à huit heures et demie	Eel fo tatr ar lar garr ar weet eur a d'mee
I want some tobacco	Je voudrais.. du tabac	Zher voodray .. dü tabbar
I also want my hair cut	Je veux aussi me faire couper les cheveux	Zher ver zo-see mer fair koopay lay sh'ver
I want a shave	Je veux me faire raser	Zher ver mer fair rarsay
I want to buy an English paper	Je désire acheter un journal anglais	Zher dayseer ash-tay ernh zhoornal onglay

SPEAK FRENCH.

Do you speak English?	Parlez vous Anglais?	Parlay voo zonglay
I am English, I only speak a little French.	Je suis Anglais, je ne parle qu'un peu le français.	Zher sweezonglay, zher ner parle kernh per le fronhsay
I do not understand you	Je ne vous comprends pas	Zher ne voo kom-prenh par
Speak more slowly	Parlez plus lentement	Parlay plü lenht'-menh
Speak louder	Parley plus haut	Parlay plü ö
Do you not understand me?	Ne me comprenez-vous pas?	Ner mer kompre-nay voo par
Yes, I understand you now.	*Si, je vous comprends maintenant	See, zher voo kom-prenh manht'-nanh

*"Si" is used instead of "oui" after a negative question

I speak just a little.	Je parle un petit peu	Zher part ernal pertee per
What do you say?	Que dites-vous?	Ker deet voo
Speak to me in English, please.	Parlez-moi Anglais s'il vous plaît	Parlaymwar Onglay seel vous play
Do you know anyone who speaks English?	Connaissez-vous quelqu'un qui parle anglais?	Konnayssay voo kelkernh key parl onglay
But you speak French very well	Mais vous parlez très bien le français	May voo parlay tray bienh ler franhsay
Help!	Au secours!	O s'kour
Halt! Who goes there?	Halt! Qui va là?	Allt! Key var lar
Help me.	Aidez-moi.	Ayday mwar
Give me something to drink	Donnez moi à boire	Donnay mwar ar bwarr
Where are you wounded?	Où êtes-vous blessé?	Oo ait voo blessay
I am wet to the skin (bones)	Je suis mouillé jusqu'aux os	Zher swee mou-yay zhuskose oss
I am shivering with cold.	Je grelotte de froid	Zher grelott der frwar
I have lost my way.	Je me suis égaré	Zher mer swee zaygaray
You are amongst friends.	Vous êtes avec des amis	Voozait avek dayz ammee
I am very much obliged to you.	Je vous suis bien obligé	Zher vous swee bienh obbleezhay
You have saved my life	Vous m'avez sauvé la vie	Voo mavay so-vay lar vee
Give me a sling, please	Donnez-moi une écharpe, s'il vous plaît	Donnay mwar ün aysharp seel voo play
Bandage my hand	Bandez-moi la main	Banhday mwar lar manh

You are badly hurt	Vous avez beaucoup de mal	Voo zavvay bo-koor der mal
I have broken my leg	J'ai la jambe cassée	Zhay lar zharnhb kassay
I cannot walk	Je ne puis marcher	Zher ner pwee marshay
Do not be afraid	N'ayez pas peur	Nayyay par purr
You won't feel any pain	Vous ne sentirez pas de douleur	Voo ner santheeray par der doolerr
Your collar-bone is dislocated	Vous avez la clavicule disloquée	Voo zavvay la klaweekule deeslokay
We are going to carry you to the hospital	On va vous porter à l'hôpital	Onh var voo portay ar löpeetal
Rest now	Reposez-vous maintenant	Rerpo-zay voo manht'nanh
Bring a stretcher	Apportez un brancard	Apportay zernh bronh-karr
Under cover	à l'abri	Ar labree
Go and fetch the doctor	Allez chercher le medecin	Allay share-shay ler med'sinh
You must take him to the hospital	Il faut le porter à l'hôpital	Eel fo ler portay ar löpeetal
Where are you hurt?	Où avez-vous mal?	Oo avvay-voo mal
We are going to cure you.	Nous allons vous guérir	Noo zallonh voo ger-reer
Run quickly!	Courez vite!	Kooray veet!
Quicker!	Plus vite!	Plü veet!
Slower!	Plus lentement.	Plü lenhtmenh.
Take the guns!	Prenez les canons!	Prennay lay kanonhs!
It is the white flag.	C'est le pavillon blanc.	Say le pavee-yonh blanh.

They are surren- dering.	Ils se rendent.	<i>Eel ser renhd.</i>
Sound the advance —retreat!	Sonnez l'avance— la retraite!	<i>Sonnay lavvophss. —lar retrayt.</i>
Take care of the shrapnel!	Prenez garde du shrapnel!	<i>Prennay gard dü shrapnell.</i>
We are going to attack.	Nous allons attaquer	<i>Noozallonhz attakay.</i>
This village must accommodate 300 men.	Ce village doit caser trois cents hommes.	<i>Ser veeyarzh dwar karsay trwar senh zomm.</i>
I want quarters for officers.	Je veux des billets de logement pour des officiers.	<i>Zherveur day beeyay der lozhmonh poor day zoffees'yay.</i>
Post these letters.	Mettez ces lettres à la poste.	<i>Mettay say lettay ar lar posst</i>
We stay here to- night.	Nous restons ici cette nuit.	<i>Noo restonh zeesee sett nwee.</i>
Pitch tents!	Dressez les tentes!	<i>Dressay lay tonht!</i>
Water the horses.	Donnez à boire aux chevaux.	<i>Donnay zar bwar ö sh'vö.</i>
Feed the horses.	Donnez à manger aux chevaux.	<i>Donnay zar manh- zhay ö sh'vö.</i>
Make a fire.	Faites du feu.	<i>Fate dü fer</i>
Lights out!	Eteignez la lumière!	<i>Aytayñay lar lümyair!</i>
Lay the cloth	Mettez le couvert.	<i>Mettay ler koovair.</i>

MEALS AND FOOD.

Apple	pomme, f.	<i>pomm</i>
Appetiser	hors d'œuvre, m.	<i>or-dervr</i>
Bacon	lard, m.	<i>larr</i>
Beef	bœuf, m.	<i>berf</i>
Brains	cervelles, f.	<i>sairvell</i>
Bread-crumbs (with)	au gratin	<i>ö grattinh</i>

Chicken	volaille, f.; poulet, m.	voll-i; poolay
Cod	cabillaud, m.	kabee-yo
Duck	canard, m.	kanar
Fish	poisson, m.	pwarsonh
Gravy	jus, m.	zhü
Ham	jambon, m.	zhamhbonh
Hare	lièvre, f.	leeayvr
Kidney	rôgnon, m.	roñionh
Lamb	agneau, m.	añ-ō
Leg of mutton	gigot, m.	zhee-gō
Lemon squash	citron frappé, m.	seetronh frappay
Lobster	homard, m.	ommar
Mutton	mouton, m.	mootonh
Pear	poire, f.	pwarr
Plum	prune, f.	prün
Pork	porc, m.	porr
Potato	pomme de terre, f.	pomm der tair
Rabbit	lapin, m.	lappinh
Sauce	sauce, f.	sō-ss
Sausages	saucisses, f.	sō-siss
Soda and milk	lait et siphon	lay ay seefonh
Sole	sole, f.	sole
Soup (clear)	consommé, m.	konhsommay
Soup (Fr. ordinary)	pot-au-feu, m.	pot-o-fer
Soup (thick)	potage, m., soupe, f.	potarzh, soup
Strawberry	fraise, f.	frayze
Sweets (puddings)	entremets, m.	enhtrermay
Turkey	dinde, f.; dindon, m.	dinhd, dinhdonh
Veal	veau, m.	vō
Vegetables	légumes	leggiim

Note on Pronunciation.

Remember, the phonetic pronunciation is written in English spelling. The same stress should be laid by the beginner on *each syllable* in French.

PART IV.

VOCABULARY OF MILITARY AND ORDINARY WORDS.

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Abandon	abandonner	abonhdonnay
Abdomen	ventre	vanhtr
Able (to be)	v. pouvoir	poovwar
About	prep. autour de	ötour der
Above	prep. au dessus de	ö dessü der
Accuse	v. accuser	akküsay
Ache	n. mal	mal
Across	à travers	ar travvair
Action	n. action, f. bataille, f. combat, m. (nav)	aksionh, batt-i, komhbar
Action (killed in)	tué à l'ennemi	tüay ar lenmee
Act of bravery	action d'éclat	aksionh dayklar
Adjutant	adjudant	azhüdonh
Admiral	amiral	ammeerall
Admit	admettre	admettr
Advance	v. avancer	avanhsay
Aeroplane	aéroplane, m.	aeroplarn
Afield	en campagne	enh kamhpiñe
Afoot	en marche	enh marrsh
Africa	l'Afrique	laffreek
After	après	appray
Again	encore	anhkor
Against	contre	kontr
Age	âge	arzhe
Ago	il y a	eel ee ar
Aid	aider, assister	ayday, assistay
Aim	viser	vizay

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Aim! (take)	visez!	vizay
Air	n. air m.	airr
Alarm	alarme	alarrm
Alive	vivant	veevonh
All	tout, toute, tous, toutes	too, toot, too, toot
All people	tout le monde	too ler monhd
Allow	permettre	pairmettr
Alone	adj. seul, e	serl
Along	prep. le long de	ler lonh der
Already	déjà	dayzhar
Also	aussi	ō-see
Altogether (quite)	tout à fait	tootar fay
Always	toujours	toozhoor
Ambulance	n. ambulance, f.	onhbülonhss
Ambush	embuscade, f.	enhbüsskard
American	Américain, e	amerrikanh
Ammunition	munitions	muneesionh
Among	parmi	parmee
Amputation	amputation	onhpiütarsionh
Anæsthetic	anesthésique	annesstayzeek
Anchor	ancre, f.	onhkr
Angry	fâché, e	farshay
Another	un autre, l'un l'autre	ernôtr; lernh lötr
Answer	v. répondre	rayponhdr
Answer	n. réponse f.	rayponhss
Any	quelque; du, de la, des	kelker
Appetite	appétit, m.	appertee
Apple	pomme, f.	pom
Approach	s'approcher (de)	saproshay
April	avril, m.	avree'l
Arm (weapon)	arme, f.	arrm

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Arm (to)	v. armer	arrmay
Arms reversed	l'arme sous le bras	<i>l'arrm soo ler brar</i>
Armour-plated	blindé, cuirassé	<i>blernhday,</i> <i>kweerassay</i>
Army	armée, f.	arrmay
Around	autour de	otoor der
Arrest	v. arrêter, mettre aux arrêts	arraytay; mettr ōzarray
Arrival	arrivée, f.	arreevay
Arrive	arriver	arreevay
As	comme	kom
Ascend	monter	monhtay
Ashore (to go)	v. débarquer	daybarkay
Ask	demander	demonhday
Asleep	endormi	onhdormee
Asleep (to be)	dormir	dormeer
Assault	assaut, m.	assō
Astonish	étonner	aytonnay
At	à, en, dans, chez	
Attack	attaque, f.	at-tack
Attempt	essayer	essayay
Attention!	garde à vous!	gard ar voo
Aunt	tante, f.	tanht
Australian	Australien	ostralienh
Austrian	autrichien	ōtreeshienh
Autumn	automne, m.	ōtonn
Avenge	v. venger	vanhzhay
Aviator	aviateur, m.	avveatetur
Avoid	éviter	ayeetay
Await	attendre	attonhdr
Awake	s'éveiller	sayvayyay
Away	loin	lwanh
Awful	terrible	terreebl
Axle	essieu, m.	essieur

French.	French.	Pronunciation.
Baby	bébé	bebbay
Back	adv. en arrière	onarryair
Background	arrière plan	arryair plonh
Bacon	lard m.	larr
Bad	mauvais, e	movvay, movvaze
Badge	brassard, m.	brassar
”	(officer's) insigne	anhseeñ
Badly	adv. mal	mal
Bag	sac, m.	sack
Baggage	bagages, m. pl.	baggarzh
Baker	boulanger	boolanhzhay
Bald	chauve	showv
Ball (cannon)	boulet, m.	boolay
Ballast	lest, m.	lest
Balloon	ballon, m.	ballonh
Band	musique, f.	muzeek
Bandage	bandage, m.	banhdarzh
Bandsman	soldat musicien	soldar müsissienh
Bar (of medal)	barrette, f.	bar-rett
Barbed wire	fil de fer barbeté, m.	feel der fair barbtay
Barbed wire clipper	rogneur de fil, etc.	roñeur der feel, etc.
Barbed wire en- tanglements	résaux de fil, etc.	rezô der feel, etc.
Bareback	à poil	ar pwarl
Barracks	caserne f.	kazairn
	(cavalry) quartier	kartiay
Basin	cuvette, f.	küvett
Bath	bain, m.	bainh
Bathe	v. se baigner	ser baiñay
Battalion	bataillon, m.	bat-tî-yonh (i as in mine)
Battery	batterie, f.	batteree or bat'ree
Battle	bataille, f.	batt-i

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Battle	combat, m.	komhbar
„ (to give)	livrer bataille	leevray batt-i
Bayonet	baïonnette, m.	bi-yonett
Beard	barbe, f.	barrb
Bearer (flag of truce)	parlementaire, m.	parlermonhtair
Beat	battre	battr
Beautiful	beau, bel, belle	bo, bell
Because	parce que	parss ker
Become	devenir	devenneer
Bed	lit, m.	lee
Beef	bœuf, m.	berf
Beer	bière, f.	beairr
Before	devant (place)	dcvvonh
	avant (time)	avvonh
Begin	commencer	kommonhsay
Behind	derrière	derryair
Belgian	belge	belzh
Belgium	Belgique	Belzheek
Believe	croire	krwar
Bell	cloche, f.	klosh
Belongs	appartient	appartienh
Belt	ceinturon, m.	sanhtüronh
Beneath	sous	soo
Best	le meilleur, e	ler may-yeur
Between	entre	onhtr
Beware	prenez garde de	prennay gard der
Beyond	au delà de	o delar der
Bicycle	bicycle, bicyclette	beeseekl, beesee-klett
Billeting order.	billet de logement, m.	bee-yay der lozhmenh
Bind	lier	leeyay
Bind (a prisoner)	garrotter	garrottay
Bird	oiseau, m.	wah-zo

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Bit	morceau, m.	<i>morsō</i>
Bite	mordre	<i>mordr</i>
Black	noir	<i>nwar</i>
Blade of sword	lame, f.	<i>larm</i>
Blanket	couverture, m.	<i>koovairtüre</i>
Bleed	saigner	<i>saiñay</i>
Blood	sang, m.	<i>sonh</i>
Blow	coup, m.	<i>koo</i>
(swordthrust) (whistle-blast)	coup d'épée, m.	<i>koo daypay</i>
	coup de sifflet, m.	<i>koo der sifflay</i>
Board	planche, f.	<i>plonhsh</i>
Boat	bateau, m.	<i>battō</i>
Body	corps, m.	<i>kor</i>
Bolt (horse)	v. s'emporter, s'emballer	<i>sonhportay,</i> <i>sonballay</i>
Bomb	bombe, f.	<i>bornhb</i>
Bone	os, m.	<i>oss</i>
Boot	botte, bottine, f.	<i>bott, botteen</i>
Born	né, e	<i>nay</i>
Both	les deux, tous les deux	<i>lay deur,</i> <i>too lay deur</i>
Bottle	bouteille, f.	<i>bootāy</i>
Bottom	bas, fond, m.	<i>bar, fonh</i>
Bow	salut, m.	<i>sallü</i>
Bowel	intestin, m.	<i>inhtestinh</i>
Bowl	bol, m.	<i>bol</i>
Box	boîte, f.	<i>bwart</i>
Boxing	la boxe	<i>lar box</i>
Boy	garçon	<i>garssonh</i>
Boy (little)	enfant, élève	<i>onhfanh, aylayve</i>
Braces	bretelles, f.	<i>brettell</i>
Brandy	eau de vie, f.	<i>o der vee</i>
Brave	brave	<i>brarv</i>
Bravery	bravoure, f.	<i>brarvoor</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Break	v. casser	<i>kassay</i>
Breakfast	déjeuner, m.	<i>day-zher-nay</i>
Breathe	v. respirer	<i>respeeray</i>
Breeches	culottes, f.	<i>kü-lott</i>
Bridge	pont, m.	<i>ponh</i>
Bridge (to build a)	jeter un pont	<i>zhettay</i>
Bridle	bride, f.	<i>breed</i>
Brief	bref, brève; court, e	<i>breff, brave;</i> <i>kour, kourt</i>
Brigade	brigade, f.	<i>bregard</i>
Brigadier-general	général de brigade	<i>zhaynayral de —</i>
Bright	brillant	<i>bree-yonh</i>
Bring	v. apporter (to carry to)	<i>apportay</i>
British	amener (to lead to)	<i>amm'nay</i>
Broad	britannique	<i>britanneek</i>
Broken	large, grand	<i>larzhe, gronh</i>
Brook	cassé	<i>kassay</i>
Broom	ruisseau, m.	<i>rweessō</i>
Brussels	brosse, f.	<i>bross</i>
Brutal	Bruxelles	<i>Brücksell</i>
Bucket	brutal, e	<i>brütall</i>
Build	seau, m.	<i>sō</i>
Built	bâtir (ships), construire	<i>barteer</i>
Bull's eye (target)	bâti	<i>konhstrweer</i>
Bundle	mouche, f.	<i>bar-tee</i>
Burn	paquet, m. (hay), botte f.	<i>moosh</i>
Burst	brûler	<i>pakay;</i>
Bush	éclater	<i>bott</i>
Business	buisson, m.	<i>brülay</i>
Busy	affaire, f.	<i>ayklatay</i>
	occupé	<i>bweessonh</i>
		<i>affāir</i>
		<i>oküpay</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Butt (of rifle)	crosse, f.	<i>cross</i>
Button	bouton, m.	<i>bootonh</i>
Buy	v. acheter	<i>asshtay</i>
By	par	<i>parr</i>
Cabbage	chou, m.	<i>shoo</i>
Cable	câble, m.	<i>kabl</i>
Calf	veau	<i>vō</i>
Calf (leg)	mollet, m.	<i>mollay</i>
Call	appeler	<i>appellay</i>
Camp	camp, m.	<i>konh</i>
Campaign	campagne, f.	<i>kanhpiñe</i>
Camp-kettle	marmite, f.	<i>marmmeet</i>
Can (to be able)	v. pouvoir	<i>poovwar</i>
Can (he)	il peut	<i>eel per</i>
Canadian	Canadien, m.	<i>kanardienh</i>
Canal	canal, m.	<i>kannal</i>
Candle	bougie, f.	<i>boozhee</i>
	chandelle, f.	<i>shonhdel</i>
Cannot	ne peut pas	<i>ner per par</i>
Canteen	cantine, f.	<i>konhteen</i>
Cap (mil.)	n. képi, m.	<i>kaypee</i>
Captain	capitaine	<i>kappeetain</i>
Car (balloon)	nacelle, f.	<i>nas-sell</i>
Car (motor)	automobile, f.	<i>otomobeel</i>
Carburettor	carburateur, m.	<i>karbürarteur</i>
Care	soin, m.	<i>swanh</i>
Carriage	voiture, f.	<i>vwartür</i>
Carry	porter	<i>portay</i>
Carry away	enlever, v.	<i>enhlevay</i>
Cart	voiture, f.	
Cartridge	cartouche, f.	<i>kartoosh</i>
Casualty	perte, f.	<i>pairrt</i>
Cat	chat, m.	<i>shar</i>
Catch	attraper, saisir	<i>attrapay, sayzeer</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Cauliflower	chou-fleur, m.	shoo-fleurr
Cease fire!	Cessez le feu!	Sessay ler fer!
Cellar	cave, f.	karv
Censor	censeur, m.	senhseurr
Chain	chaîne, f.	shayne
Challenge	crier qui vive	kreeay key veev
Chamber (room)	chambre, f.	shombr
Change	v. changer	shanzhay
Change-speed-gear	changement de vitesse	shonzhemonh der veetess
Chaplain	aumônier	omoneay
Charge	charge, f.	sharshe
Charge (to)	charger, v.	sharzhay
Chat	v. causer	kōsay
Cheap	bon marché	bonh marshay
Cheat	v. se tromper	ser tronhpay
Cheerful	gai	gay
Cheering	applaudissements, m.	applōdissmonh
Chemist	pharmacien, m.	farmassienh
Cherry	cerise, f.	sereeeze
Chicken (or fowl)	poulet, m.	poolay
Child	enfant	onhfonh
Choose	choisir	shwarzeer
Chop	côtelette, f.	kott-lett
Christmas	Noël, m.	no-ell
Church	église, f.	aygleeze
Claret	bordeaux, m.	bordō
Clean	propre	propr
Clear	clair	klair
Climb	v. grimper	granhpay
Clock	(large) horloge, f. (small) pendule f.	orlozhe ponhdüll
Close up (to)	serrer les rangs	sairay lay ranh

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Clothes	habits, m.	<i>abee</i>
Cloudy	nuageux, sombre	<i>nuarzheur, sonhbr</i>
Clutch (mot.)	embrayage	<i>ohnbrayarzh</i>
Colours (mil.)	drapeau, m.	<i>drappō</i>
Colour-sergeant	sergent-major	<i>sairzhonh-marzhor</i>
Column	colonne, f	<i>kollonn</i>
Comb	peigne, m.	<i>payñe</i>
Command	v. commander	<i>kommanhday</i>
Common	cmmun	<i>kommuh</i>
Company	compagnie, f.	<i>kompiñee</i>
Conquest	conquête, f.	<i>konhkate</i>
Consul	consul, m.	<i>konhsül</i>
Consult	consulter	<i>konhsültay</i>
Continue	v. continuer	<i>kontinüay</i>
Cook	cuire	<i>kweer</i>
Cork	bouchon, m.	<i>booshonh</i>
Cork-screw	tire-bouchon, m.	<i>teerr —</i>
Corn	blé, m.	<i>blay</i>
Corn on foot	cor, m.	<i>korr</i>
Corporal	caporai, m.	<i>kapporal</i>
Cost	v. coûter	<i>kootay</i>
Cotton	coton, m.	<i>kottonh</i>
Cough	toux, f.	<i>too</i>
Could, he	pouvait, a pu, il	<i>poovay, ar pü, eel</i>
Countersign	mot, m.	<i>mō</i>
Country	(general term)	
	pays, m.	<i>pay-ee</i>
	(not town)	
	campagne, f.	<i>konhpiñe</i>
Courtesy	politesse, f.	<i>polleetess</i>
Cousin	cousin, e	<i>kouzinh, kouzeen</i>
Cover (n)	couvert, m.	<i>koovair</i>
Cover (to take)	s'abriter, v.	<i>sabbreetay</i>
Cow	vache, f.	<i>varsh</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Coward	poltron	<i>polltronn</i>
Cream	crême, f.	<i>krame</i>
Cross (to)	croiser, v.	<i>krwarzay</i>
Crush (to)	écraser, v.	<i>aykrarzay</i>
Crutch	bequille, f.	<i>baykee</i>
Cure	guérison, f.	<i>guerrizonh</i>
Cut to)	couper, v.	<i>koopay</i>
Cyclist	cycliste	<i>seekleest</i>
Dam	barrage, m.	<i>barrarzh</i>
Damp	humide	<i>ümeed</i>
Dane	Danois	<i>danwar</i>
Danger	danger, m.	<i>donhzhay</i>
Dare	oser	<i>özay</i>
Dark	obscur, noir	<i>obskür, nwar</i>
Darkness	nuit, f.	<i>nwee</i>
Date	date, f.	<i>datt</i>
Date (fruit)	datte, f.	<i>datt</i>
Daughter	fille, f.	<i>fee-e</i>
Day	jour, m.	<i>zhoor</i>
Day (whole)	journée, f.	<i>zhoornay</i>
Day's march	étape, f.	<i>aytap</i>
Deaf	sourd, e	<i>soor, soord</i>
Dear	cher, chère	<i>share</i>
Death	mort, f.	<i>more</i>
Debt	dette, f.	<i>dett</i>
Deck (of ship)	pont, m.	<i>ponh</i>
Deed	action, f., fait, m.	<i>aksiounh, fay</i>
Deep	profond, e	<i>profonh</i>
Defeat	défaite, f.	<i>dayfate</i>
Defence	défense, f.	<i>dayfonhse</i>
Defend (forbid)	défendre	<i>dayfonhdr</i>
Demand	démander,	<i>dermonhday,</i>
	réclamer	<i>rayklamay</i>
Dentist	dentiste	<i>donhteest</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Deny	v. nier	neecay
Depart	partir	parteer
Depth	profondeur, f.	profonhderr
Descend	descendre	dessonhdr
Deserve	mériter	mayreetay
Desire	désirer	dayseeray
Despatch	n. dépêche, f.	daypaysh
Destroy	détruire	daytrweer
Detachment	detachement, m.	daytashmónh
Die	v. mourir	mooreer
Difficult	difficile	diffeesel
Dig	v. creuser	krersay
Dine	v. dîner	deenay
Dining-car	wagon-restaurant, m.	vargonh-restoronz
Dinner	dîner, m.	deenay
Dip (aeroplane)	piquer	peekay
Dirty	sale	sal
Discharge	décharge, f.	daysharzh
(firearms)		
Discover	decouvrir, v	daykoovreer
Disguise (in war)	n. camouflage	kamooflareh
Dismount!	pied à terre!	piay dar tair
Distance	distance, f.	deestonhss
Ditch	fossé, m.	fossay
Dive (aero.)	plonger	plonhzhay
Double	double	doobl
Down	adv. en bas	onh bar
Down (get)	descendez!	dessonhday
Do, make	faire	fair
Done	fait	fay
Drill	v. exercer	exairsay
Drinking-water	eau potable, f.	o potarbl
Drive off	chasser, v.	shassay
Driver	conducteur	konhdukterr

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Dry	sec., sèche	seck, sessh
“Dug out”	casemate-abri, f.	kazmart abbree
During	pendant	ponhdanh
Dutch	Hollandais	oll-onhday
Earth, ground	terre, f.	tair
Earthworks	terrassement, m.	terrassmonh
Easy	facile	faseel
Elder	aîné	aynay
Embarking	embarquement, m.	onhbarkmonh
Empty	vide	veed
Encamp	camper	konhpay
End	fin, f.	fainh
Engagement	action, f.; affaire, f.	aksiounh, affair
”	combat, m.	kombar
Engine	machine, f.	masheen
England	Angleterre, f.	onhglertair
Enlist	enrôler	onhrōlay
Enough	assez	assay
Enter	entrer dans	onktray donh
Envelope	enveloppe, f.	onhvellop
Epsom salts	sel anglais, m.	sell onhglay
Equal	égal	aygal
Equipment	equipement, m.	aykeepmonh
Escape	échapper à	ayshappay ar
Even	même	maim
Ever	toujours, jamais	toozhoor, zhammay
Excavate	déblayer	dayblayay
Exhaust (mot.)	échappement, m.	ayshapmonh
Explode	éclater	ayklattay
Express train	train de grande vitesse	tranh der gronhd veetess
Eyes front!	fixe!	feex
Fall in!	à vos rangs!	ar vo ranh
Fall back (to)	se retirer	ser rerteeray

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Far	loin	<i>lwank</i>
Fatigue duty	corvée, f.	<i>korvay</i>
Fell (a tree)	abattre (un arbre)	<i>abbatr</i>
Field	champ, m.	<i>shonh</i>
Field day	jour d' exercice	<i>zhoor dexaircease</i>
Field (in the)	en campagne	<i>onh komhpiñe</i>
Field hospital	hôpital de camp	<i>öpitall der kanh</i>
Field-marshall	maréchal	<i>marayshall</i>
Fight	combat, m.	<i>komhbar</i>
Fight a battle (to)	livrer une bataille	<i>leevray ün batt-i</i>
Fighting unit	unité de combat, f.	<i>üneetay der kombat</i>
Find (to), think	trouver	<i>troovay</i>
Fire	feu, m.	<i>fer</i>
Fireman	chauffeur	<i>showfur</i>
Fish	poisson, m.	<i>pwarssonh</i>
Fit-up (to)	monter	<i>monhtay</i>
Flag	drapeau, m.	<i>drappo</i>
Flag (to hoist)	arborer	<i>arboray</i>
Flag of truce	drapeau blanc	<i>drappo blonh</i>
Flagstaff	hampe, f.	<i>omhp</i>
Flee	fuir; s'enfuir, v.	<i>fweer; sonhfweer</i>
Fleet	flotte, f.	<i>flott</i>
Flight	fuite, f.	<i>fweet</i>
Flour	farine, f.	<i>fareen</i>
Food	vivres, m.	<i>veevr</i>
"	nourriture, f.	<i>nooreetür</i>
For	pour	<i>poor</i>
Ford	gué, m.	<i>gay</i>
Forest	forêt, f.	<i>foray</i>
Forget	oublier	<i>oobleeay</i>
Fork	fourchette, f.	<i>foorshett</i>
Fort	fort, m.	<i>for</i>
Fortification	fortification, f.	<i>forteefeeekarsionh</i>
Forward!	en avant!	<i>onavanh</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Found	trouvé	<i>troovay</i>
Fracture	fracture, m.	<i>fraktür</i>
Fresh	frais, fraîche	<i>fray, fraysh</i>
From	de	<i>der</i>
Fruit	fruits, pl., m.	<i>frwee</i>
Fuse	fusée, f.	<i>füzay</i>
Gallop	galoper, v.	<i>gallopay</i>
Game	jeu, m.	<i>zher</i>
Garrison	garnison, f.	<i>garneezonh</i>
Gas	gaz, m.	<i>garz</i>
Gas-bag	enveloppe, f.	<i>onhvellop</i>
Gate	porte, f.; grille, f.	<i>port, gree-e</i>
Gather	assembler	<i>assomhblay</i>
Gay	gai	<i>gay</i>
Gear	engrenage, m.	<i>onhgrennarzh</i>
Get	obtenir, avoir	<i>obtenneer, avvwar</i>
Get up	se lever	<i>ser levvay</i>
Girdle belt	ceinture, f.	<i>sinhtür</i>
Girl	fille, f.	<i>fee-e</i>
Give	donner	<i>donnay</i>
Glad	bien aise, content	<i>bianayze, konhtonh</i>
Glass	verre, m.	<i>vair</i>
Glove	gant, m.	<i>gonh</i>
Go	v. aller	<i>allay</i>
Goal	but, m.	<i>bü</i>
Goat	chèvre, f.	<i>shayvr</i>
Goodness	bonté, f.	<i>bonhtay</i>
Goose	oie, f.	<i>wah</i>
Grapes	raisins, m.	<i>rayzinh</i>
Greece	Grèce	<i>grayce</i>
Grey	gris, e	<i>gree, greeze</i>
Guard	garde, f.	<i>garrd</i>
Guard, turn out!	aux armes!	<i>ōzarrm</i>
Gun (small)	fusil, m.	<i>füzee-e</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Gun (large)	canon	kanonh
Gun cotton	coton-poudre, m.	kottonh poodr
Gunner	canonnier, m.	kannonniay
Halt!	halte-là!	allt-lar
Ham	jambon, m.	zhombonh
Hand (clock)	aiguille, f.	aygwee
Handful	poignée, f.	pwoiñay
Handkerchief	mouchoir, m.	mooshwar
Harness	harnais, m.	arrnay
Hay	foin, m.	fwonh
Heavy artillery	grosse artillerie	gross arteeyerie
Hedge	haie, f.	aye
Hilt	poignée, f.	pwoiñay
Hit (on target)	coup au but, m.	koo o bü
Hoist (flag)	hisser, v.	eessay
Horse	cheval (pl. chevaux)	sh'vall sh'vō
Horseshoe	fer, m.	fair
Hospital	hôpital, m.	oppeetal
Howitzer	obusier, m.	obüzeay
Hut	baraque, f.	barark
Identification disc	plaque d'identité	plarkdeedonhtetay
Ignition	allumage, m.	allumarzh
In, into	dans, en	donh, onh
Indeed!	vraiment!	vraymonh
Indiarubber	caoutchouc, m.	kaowtchook
Infantry	infanterie, f.	inhfanteree
Infantry soldier	piou-piou	pceou peeou
Information	renseignement, m.	renhsayñemeh
Intelligence	Service des department	Sairveece des renhsayñemeh
department	renseignements	
Interesting	intéressant	anhtairessonh
Intrenched	retranché	retronhshay
Ireland	l'Irlande, f.	leerlonhd

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Iron (corrugated)	tôle ondulée, f.	<i>toll onhdülay</i>
Jack (screw-)	cric, m.	<i>kreek</i>
Jam	confiture, f.	<i>konhfeetür</i>
Japan	le Japon	<i>zhapponh</i>
Join (to)	rejoindre	<i>rerzwarndr</i>
Kitchen	cuisine, f.	<i>kweezeen</i>
Knapsack	havresac, m.	<i>arvrersack</i>
Kneel!	genou terre!	<i>zhernoo tair</i>
Knife (pen)	canif, m.	<i>kan-eef</i>
" (table)	couteau, m.	<i>koo-toe</i>
Knife, fork, and spoon	couvert, m.	<i>koovair</i>
Know (to)	connaître (a person)	<i>konnaytr</i>
Ladder	échelle, f.	<i>ay-shell</i>
Lance-corporal	élève caporal, m.	<i>aylayve kaporal</i>
Landing, detraining	débarquement, m.	<i>daybarkmenh</i>
Late	tard	<i>tarr</i>
Leader	chef, m.	<i>sheff</i>
Leave	congé	<i>konhzhay</i>
Leave (on)	en permission	<i>onh pairmissionh</i>
Left	gauche	<i>gosch</i>
Lie (to tell a)	mentir, v.	<i>menhteer</i>
Lie down (to)	se coucher	<i>ser kooshay</i>
Lieutenant	lieutenant	<i>liert'nah</i>
Lighthouse	phare, m.	<i>far</i>
Like	comme	<i>kom</i>
Lint	charpie, f.	<i>sharppie</i>
Live (exist)	vivre	<i>veevr</i>
Live (in a place)	demeurer, habiter	<i>dermerray;</i> <i>abbeetay</i>
Look (at)	regarder	<i>regarday</i>
Look out	garde à vous	<i>gard ar voo</i>
Loosen (to)	lâcher, v.	<i>larshay</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation
Losses	pertes, f.	pairt
Lost	perdu	pairdu
Machine-gun	mitrailleuse, f.	mitt-ri-yerze
Mane	crinière, f.	kreeneair
Map	carte, f.	karrt
March (to)	marcher	marshay
March (forced)	marche forcée, f.	marsh forrsay
March-past	défilé, m.	dayfeelay
Mark time!	marquez le pas	markay ler par
Match	allumette, f.	allümett
Medicine	médecine, f.	med'seen
Military man	militaire, m.	meeleetair
Mine	mine, f.	meen
Missing	disparu	deesparü
More	plus	plü
Motor	moteur, m.	mōturr
Motor-car	automobile, m.	otomobeel
Motor cycle	moto cyclette	motoseeklet
Mount!	à cheval!	ar sh'vall
Much	beaucoup de	bōkoo der
Muster	ramasser, v.	ramassay
Nasty	mauvais, e	movvay
Nearly	presque	pressker
Necessary	nécessaire	naysessair
Needle	aiguille, f.	aygwee
Never	ne....jamais	ner....zhammay
New (new-made)	neuf, neuve	nerf, nerve
Newspaper	journal, m.	zhoornal
New Zealand	la Nouvelle Zélande	noovell zaylonhd
Next	prochain, e	proshanh, proshayn
Nice	bon	bonh
Night	nuit, f.	nwee
Nobody	ne personne	ner pair-sonn

English.	French	Pronunciation.
Norway	la Norvège, f.	<i>norvayzhe</i>
Not	ne....pas	<i>ner....par</i>
Nothing	ne....rien	<i>ner....riehn</i>
November	novembre, m.	<i>novvanhbry</i>
Now	maintenant	<i>manht'nonh</i>
Number (many)	nombre, m.	<i>nonhbr</i>
Number (of man, house)	numéro, m.	<i>nümairo</i>
Number, to	numeroter	<i>nümerottay</i>
Nurse	infirmière, garde- malade	<i>inhfeermeair</i>
Nut (screw)	écrou, m.	<i>aykroo</i>
Nut (to eat)	noix, f.	<i>nwar</i>
Oats	avoine, f.	<i>avwooin</i>
Off (to take)	ôter	<i>otay</i>
Office	bureau, m.	<i>bürō</i>
Officer	officier	<i>offeesiay</i>
Often	souvent	<i>soovanh</i>
Oil	huile, f.	<i>weel</i>
Oil-can	burette, f.	<i>bürett</i>
One another	l'un l'autre	<i>lernh lötr</i>
	l'une l'autre, etc.	<i>lün lötr</i>
Open	ouvrir	<i>ovreer</i>
Open (p.p.)	ouvert	<i>ovair</i>
Order	commander	<i>kommanhday</i>
Orderly (hospital)	infirmier, m.	<i>inhfeermeeay</i>
Other	autre	<i>ötr</i>
Outpost	avant-poste, m.	<i>avvonh posst</i>
Overthrow	culbuter, v.	<i>külbütay</i>
Pace	allure, f.	<i>allürr</i>
Paper	papier, m.	<i>pap-yay</i>
Parade	parade, f.	<i>parard</i>
Parley (to)	parlementer	<i>parlermonhtay</i>
Paymaster	trésorier	<i>traysoriaty</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Pay (soldier's)	soldé, f.	<i>sollid</i>
Peace	paix, f.	<i>pay</i>
Pen	plume, f.	<i>plüm</i>
Perhaps	peut être	<i>pert aytr</i>
Petrol	essence, f.	<i>essonhss</i>
Pick (implement)	pioche, f.	<i>peeosh</i>
Piece	morceau, m.	<i>morsō</i>
Pilot	pilote, m.	<i>pee-lott</i>
Pistol	pistolet, m.	<i>peestolay</i>
Plunder	pillage, m.	<i>pee-yarzh</i>
Pontoon	ponton, m.	<i>ponhtonh</i>
Powder	poudre, f.	<i>poodr</i>
Prisoner	prisonnier	<i>preesonniay</i>
Private	simple soldat	<i>sanhpl soldar</i>
Quantity	quantité, f.	<i>konheetay</i>
Quarrel (to)	querelle; se disputer	<i>kerrellay; ser deespütay</i>
Quart (meas.)	litre, m.	<i>leetr</i>
Quarter (4th)	quart, m.	<i>karr</i>
Quarter (to give)	faire quartier	<i>fair kartiay</i>
Quartered	en quartier	<i>cnh kartiay</i>
Quay	quai, m.	<i>kay</i>
Queen	reine, f.	<i>rain</i>
Question	question, f.	<i>kesstionh</i>
Quick	vif, ardent	<i>veef, arrdonh</i>
Quick time	pas accéléré	<i>parzakselleray</i>
Quickly	vite	<i>veet</i>
Quiet	tranquille	<i>tronhkeel</i>
Quiet! (Be)	restez tranquille!	<i>restay tronhkeel</i>
Railway	taisez-vous	<i>tayzay voo</i>
Railway carriage	chemin de fer, m.	<i>sheminh der fair</i>
Railway van	voiture, f.	<i>vwartür</i>
Rain	wagon, m.	<i>vurgonh</i>
	pluie, f.	<i>plwee</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Raise	lever; soulever, v.	leevay, soolevay
Range (within)	à portée	ar portay
Rank	rang, m.	ranh
Razor	rasoir, m.	razwar
Read	lire	leer
Receipt	reçu, m.	ressü
Recoil	reculer, v.	rekülay
Recruit (pop.)	bleu, m.	bler
Recruit	recrue, f.	rekrü
Red Cross	Croix Rouge, f.	Krwar roozh
Reinforcement	renfort, m.	ronhforr
Repulse	échec, m.	aysheck
Rest (to)	se reposer	ser rerpozay
Retreat	retraite, f.	rertrayt
Return (come back)	revenir	revveneer
Review	revue, f.	revü
Rifle	fusil, m.	füzee-e
Right	droit, e	drwar, drwart
Right turn!	demi à droite!	demmee ar drwart
River	fleuve, m.	flerv
Roll-call	appel, m.	appell
Route march	promenade	prom'nard
	militaire	meeleetair
Rule	règle, f.	raigl
Run	courir	kooreer
Rush	bond, m.	bonh
Saddle	selle, f.	sell
Salt	sel, m.	sell
Salute	salut, m.	sallü
Salute (to)	v. saluer	salüay
Saluting the colours	salut au drapeau	salüt-ō-drappō
Same (the)	le même, la même, les mêmes	ler maim, lar maim, lay maim
Saturday	Samedi, m.	samdee

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Saucepan	casserole, f.	<i>kasserol</i>
Sausages (small)	saucisses, f.	<i>sōsiss</i>
," (large)	saucissons	<i>sōssissonh</i>
Scarf, sling	écharpe, f.	<i>aysharp</i>
School	école, f.	<i>aykoll</i>
Scout	éclaireur	<i>ayclaireur</i>
Screw	vis, f.	<i>vis</i>
Secretary for War	Ministre de la guerre	<i>mineestr der lar gair</i>
Seems (it)	il semble	<i>eel sonhbl</i>
Send	envoyer	<i>onhvoyay</i>
Sentry	sentinelle, f.	<i>sonhteenell</i>
Sergeant	sergent, m.	<i>sairzhonh</i>
Shake	secouer	<i>sekooay</i>
Sheath	fourreau, m.	<i>foor-rō</i>
Shed	hangar, m.	<i>onh-garr</i>
Sheep	mouton, m.	<i>mootonh</i>
Sheet	drap, m.	<i>drar</i>
Shell	obus, m.	<i>ōbüz</i>
Shelter	abri, m.	<i>abbree</i>
Ship	bateau, m.	<i>battō</i>
Ship of war	vaisseau, m.	<i>vesso</i>
Shirt	chemise, f.	<i>shemeeye</i>
Shoe	soulier, m.	<i>soolay</i>
Shoot	tirer	<i>teeray</i>
Shoot down (to)	abattre d'un coup de feu	<i>abbatr dernh koo der fer</i>
Shop	magasin, m.; boutique, f.	<i>magazinh; booteek</i>
Shot	coup, m.	<i>koo</i>
Shout	crier	<i>kreeay</i>
Shovel	pelle, f.	<i>pell</i>
Shovel and spade (trench tool)	pelle-bêche, f.	<i>pell baysh</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Side	côté, m.	<i>kotay</i>
Since	depuis	<i>derpwee</i>
Site	emplacement, m.	<i>onhplarsmonh</i>
Slow	lent, e	<i>lonh, lonht</i>
Slowly	lentement	<i>lonhtmonh</i>
Smoke	fumée, f.	<i>fumay</i>
Smoke (to)	fumer, v.	<i>fumay</i>
Sold	vendu	<i>vonhdü</i>
Somebody	quelqu'un; quelques-uns	<i>kelkernh</i> <i>kelkerzernh</i>
Sometimes	quelquefois	<i>kelkerfwar</i>
Son	fils, m.	<i>feece</i>
Soon	bientôt	<i>bienhtoe</i>
Sore, wound	plaie, f.	<i>play</i>
Sound the alarm	battre la générale, v.	<i>battr lar</i> <i>zhaynayral</i>
Soup	soupe, f.	<i>soup</i>
Spade	bêche, f.	<i>baysh</i>
Spare	épargner	<i>ayparñay</i>
Sparkling-plug	bougie, f.	<i>boozhee</i>
Speak	parler	<i>parryay</i>
Spend	dépenser	<i>dayponhsay</i>
Spoon	cuiller, f.	<i>kwee-yair</i>
Spring (season)	printemps, m.	<i>prinhtenh</i>
Spur	éperon, m.	<i>aypaironh</i>
Spy	espion, m.	<i>esspeeonh</i>
Spy (to)	espionner, v.	<i>espeeonnay</i>
Square formation	carré, m.	<i>karray</i>
Stable	écurie, f.	<i>ayküree</i>
Staff	état-major, m.	<i>aytar mazhor</i>
Stamp (postage)	timbre, m.	<i>tinhbr</i>
Stand up	se tenir debout	<i>ser tenneer debbo</i>
Station	gare, f.	<i>garr</i>
Stay	rester	<i>restay</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Stockings	bas, m.	<i>bah</i>
Straw	paille, f.	<i>pī(yeh)</i>
Strength	force, f.	<i>forss</i>
Stretcher	brancard, m.	<i>bronhkarr</i>
Stretcher-bearer	brancardier, m.	<i>branhkardiay</i>
Suffer	souffrir	<i>suffreer</i>
Summer	été, m.	<i>aytay</i>
Sunday	dimanche, m.	<i>deemonhsh</i>
Take	prendre	<i>prenhdr</i>
Take off	ôter	<i>ō-tay</i>
Talk	parler	<i>parrlay</i>
Target	cible, f.	<i>seebl</i>
Telephone (to)	téléphoner	<i>taylayfonay</i>
Tell	dire	<i>deerr</i>
Tent	tente, f.; pavillon, m.	<i>tenht; paveeyonh</i>
That	(conj.) que; (pron.) ce, cette, ces	<i>ker; ser, sett, say</i>
There	là; y	<i>lar; ee</i>
Thick	épais, épaisse	<i>aypay, aipayee</i>
Thin	maigre	<i>maygr</i>
Thing	chose, f.	<i>shows</i>
Thought	pensée; idée, f.	<i>ponhsay; eeday</i>
Thousand	mille	<i>meel</i>
Thursday	jeudi, m.	<i>zherdee</i>
Till, until	jusqu' à ce que	<i>zhükars'ker</i>
Time	temps, m.; fois, f.	<i>tonh; fwar</i>
Tin	étain, m.	<i>aytanh</i>
Tip (money)	pourboire, m.	<i>poorbwar</i>
Tobacco	tabac, m.	<i>tabbar or tab-bak</i>
To-day	aujourd'hui	<i>ō-zhourd-wee</i>
To-morrow	demain	<i>dermanh</i>
“Tommy Atkins”	(Fr.) poilu, m.	<i>pwarlü</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Too much	trop de	<i>trō̄ der</i>
Tool	outil, m.	<i>ootee</i>
Toothache	mal aux dents	<i>mal ō donh</i>
Tooth-brush	brosse à dents, f.	<i>bross ar denh</i>
Torpedo boat	torpilleur, m.	<i>torpee-yeur</i>
Touch (to)	toucher	<i>tooshay</i>
Towel	serviette, f.	<i>sairvee-ett</i>
Trace (horse)	trait, m.	<i>tray</i>
Transport	transport, m.	<i>tranhsporr</i>
Trenches	tranchées, f.	<i>tronhshay</i>
Trooper	cavalier	<i>kavaleay</i>
Troops	troupes	<i>troop</i>
Trough	abreuvoir, m.	<i>abbrervwar</i>
Trowsers	pantalon, m.	<i>panhtallonh</i>
True	vrai, e	<i>vray</i>
Trust (to)	se fier à	<i>ser feeay ar</i>
Try	essayer	<i>essayay</i>
Tuesday	mardi, m.	<i>marrdee</i>
Typhoid	fièvre typhoïde, f.	<i>feeayvr teefwā(r)d</i>
Uncle	oncle, m.	<i>onhkl</i>
Under	sous, au dessus de	<i>soo, ō̄ dessǖ der</i>
Under cover	à l'abri	<i>ar labbree</i>
Understand	comprendre	<i>kompronhdr</i>
Undertake	entreprendre	<i>onhtr'pronhdr</i>
Unfortunate	malheureux	<i>mal-er-rer</i>
Unharness	{ dételer, v.	<i>daytellay</i>
Unhook guns		
Unite		
Unless		
Unpack		
Useful		
Useless		
Valve	soupape, f.	<i>soopapp</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
Vanish	s'évanouir	<i>sayvan-weer</i>
Varicose vein	varice f.	<i>varreess</i>
Veal	veau, m.	<i>vō</i>
Very	très	<i>tray</i>
Vet.	vétérinaire, m.	<i>vetairinair</i>
Voice	voix, f.	<i>vwar</i>
Volley	volée, f.	<i>volay</i>
Voyage	voyage, m.	<i>voyerzh</i>
Wagon	wagon, m	<i>vargonh</i>
Waist-belt	ceinturon, m.	<i>sinhtüronh</i>
Waistcoat	gilet, m.	<i>zheelay</i>
Waiter	garçon, m.	<i>garrsonh</i>
Wales	le pays de Galles	<i>Gal</i>
War	guerre, f.	<i>gair</i>
War office	ministère de la guerre	<i>ministair der la gair</i>
Warrant officer	maître d'équipage	<i>maytr dekkiparzh</i>
Warship	bâtiment de guerre, m.	<i>battimenh der gair</i>
Watch (ship)	le quart	<i>karr</i>
Watch (to be on)	être aux aguets	<i>aytr ōz aggay</i>
Water (horses)	abreuver, v.	<i>abbrervay</i>
Water bottle	bidon, m.	<i>beedonh</i>
Wednesday	mercredi, m.	<i>mairkrerdee</i>
Weigh	peser, v.	<i>perzay</i>
Well	puits, m.	<i>pwee</i>
Welsh	gallois	<i>gallwar</i>
Wheel	roue, f.	<i>roo</i>
Wheel into column	rompre en colonne	<i>ronhpr en kolonn</i>
When?	quand?	<i>konh</i>
Where	où	<i>oo</i>
Where?	où?	<i>oo</i>
Whistle	siffler	<i>seeflay</i>
Whistle-call	coup de sifflet	<i>koo der seeflay</i>

English.	French.	Pronunciation.
White	blanc, blanche	blonh, blonshe
Win	gagner, v.	gañay
Wine	vin, m.	vanh
Wing	aile, f.	ayle
Winter	hiver, m.	eevair
With	avec	avvek
Wool	laine	layn
Wool (cotton)	ouate, f.	ooart
Wound	blessure, f.	blessür
Wound (to)	blesser, v.	blessay
Wrist	poignet, m.	pwoiñay
Write	v. écrire	aykreer
Year	an, m.; (whole year) année, f.	anh; annay
Yellow	jaune	zhōne
Yesterday	hier	ee-air
Yes	oui; (after negative) si	weeh; see
Yet	encore	onhkor
Yonder	là-bas	lar bar
Young	jeune	zhern
Zone of fire	champ de tir	shonh der teer

FRENCH TROOPS.

Chasseurs d'Afrique	Shasserr daffreek	French cavalry
Spahis	Spa(r)-ee	Native troops from N. Africa; (cavalry)
Turcos	Türkō	Native troops, Tunisians, Arabs, etc. (infantry)
Zouavès	Zoo-arv	French infantry

GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

N.B. Names of countries ending in e are all feminine.
 Names of countries require the article in French as *La France*, *France*.

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Afrique	<i>Afreek</i>	Africa
Aisne, R.	<i>Ayne</i>	
Allemagne	<i>Al-mi-ñē</i>	
Amérique	<i>Amayreek</i>	America
Amiens	<i>Am-mienh</i>	
Angleterre	<i>Ong-ler-tair</i>	England
Anvers	<i>Onhvair</i>	Antwerp
Ardennes	<i>Arr-denn</i>	
Armentières	<i>Arrmonh-tee-air</i>	
Arras	<i>Arr-rar</i>	
Australie	<i>Os-tra-les</i>	Australia
Autriche	<i>O-treesch</i>	Austria
Baltique	<i>Bal-teek</i>	Baltic
Bapaume	<i>Bapp-ôme</i>	
Bavesnes	<i>Bavvayn</i>	
Bazentin	<i>Bazzonhtinh</i>	
Beaucourt	<i>Bō-koor</i>	
Beaumont	<i>Bo-monh</i>	
Belgique	<i>Bell-zheek</i>	Belgium
Bezonvaux	<i>Bezzonh-vō</i>	
Boisselle	<i>Ewar-sell</i>	
Bretagne	<i>Brett-iñē</i>	Brittany (France)
Bulgarie	<i>Bülgarree</i>	Bulgaria
Cambrai	<i>Komhbray</i>	
Chambrette	<i>Shombrett</i>	
Charleroy	<i>Sharler-rwar</i>	
Combles	<i>Komhbl</i>	
Contalmaison	<i>Konhtallmayzonh</i>	
Courcelette	<i>Koorsellett</i>	

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Danemark, m.	<i>Dannemark</i>	
Delville	<i>Dellveel</i>	
Douay	<i>Dooay</i>	
Douvres	<i>Doovr</i>	
Ecosse	<i>Aykoss</i>	
Egypte	<i>Ayzheep</i>	
Espagne	<i>Esspiñe</i>	
Falfemont	<i>Fal-fe-monh</i>	
Flandre	<i>Flonhdr</i>	
Flers	<i>Flare</i>	
Fontenay	<i>Fonhternay</i>	
France	<i>Franhss</i>	France
Fricourt	<i>Freekoor</i>	
Froide Terre	<i>Frward Taire</i>	
Galles (Pays de)	<i>Gall (Pay-ee der)</i>	
Galle (La Nouvelle)	<i>Gall (Lar Nocvell)</i>	Wales New South Wales
Gommecourt	<i>Gommkoor</i>	
Guillemont	<i>Guee-er-monh</i>	
Grande Bretagne	<i>Cronhd Brett-iñe</i>	Great Britain
Grèce	<i>Grayee</i>	Greece
Grevillers	<i>Grervee-yay</i>	
Hamel	<i>Ammel</i>	
Hardecourt	<i>Ard'-koor</i>	
Haudromont	<i>Odro-monh</i>	
Hollande	<i>Ollonhdd</i>	
Hongrie	<i>Ongree</i>	
Irlande	<i>Eer-lonhdd</i>	Ireland
Irles	<i>Eerles</i>	
Italie	<i>Eetallee</i>	
Japon, m.	<i>Zhapponh</i>	Italy Japan
La Boisselle	<i>Lar Bwarssell</i>	
La Manche	<i>Lar Monhsh</i>	The English Channel

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Lens	<i>Lonhss</i>	
Le Sars	<i>Ler Sarr</i>	
Leuze (Wood)	<i>Leurze</i>	
Lesbœufs	<i>Lay-ber</i>	
Liège	<i>Lee-ayzh</i>	
Ligny	<i>Leeñee</i>	
Lille	<i>Leel</i>	
Longueval	<i>Lonhgervall</i>	
Louvemont	<i>Loovmonh</i>	
Manche (la)	<i>Monhsh</i>	The English Channel
Maricourt	<i>Marreekoor</i>	
Marne	<i>Marrn</i>	
Mer	<i>Mair</i>	
Mer du Nord	<i>Mair dü norr</i>	Sea
Meuse	<i>Merze</i>	North Sea
Mézières	<i>Mez-e-air</i>	
St. Mihiel	<i>Sanh Mee-yel</i>	
Miraumont	<i>Meer-o-monh</i>	
Montauban	<i>Monht-o-bonh</i>	
Montmédy	<i>Monh-maydee</i>	
Morthomme	<i>Morrt-omm</i>	
Morval	<i>Morr-vall</i>	
Mouquet	<i>Moo-kay</i>	
Nord	<i>Norr</i>	North
Normandie	<i>Norr-monh-dee</i>	Normandy
Norvège	<i>Nor-vayze</i>	Norway
Nouvelle-Zélande	<i>Noovell Zaylonhd</i>	New Zealand
Oise	<i>Warze</i>	
Paris	<i>Parr-ee</i>	Paris
Pas de Calais	<i>Par der Kallay</i>	Straits of Dover
Péronne	<i>Payronn</i>	
Poivre	<i>Pwarvr</i>	Pojvre (Pepper)

French.	Pronunciation.	English.
Pierrepont	<i>Peairr-ponh</i>	
Pologne	<i>Poll-oyñe</i>	Poland
Portugal	<i>Port-ü-gall</i>	Portugal
Pozières	<i>Póz-iair</i>	
St. Quentin	<i>Sanh Konhtinh</i>	
Reims	<i>Ranhz</i>	
Rensart	<i>Ronhsarr</i>	
Roubaix	<i>Roobay</i>	
Rouen	<i>Roo-anh.</i>	
Russie	<i>Rüss-ee</i>	Russia
Sars (le)	<i>Sarr</i>	
Sainte Menehoud	<i>Sanht Maynoo</i>	
St. Pierre Vaast	<i>Sanh Peairr</i> <i>Va(r)st</i>	
St. Mihiel	<i>Sanh Mee-yel</i>	
Seine	<i>Sayne</i>	Seine, R
Serbie	<i>Sairbee</i>	Serbia
Serre	<i>Sairr</i>	
Somme	<i>Somm</i>	
Thiepval	<i>Teepvall</i>	
Thionville	<i>Teeonhveel</i>	
Trieste	<i>Tree-est</i>	
Turquie	<i>Türr-kee</i>	
Verdun	<i>Vair-dunh</i>	
Vaucherauville	<i>Vo-sher-o-veel</i>	
Ypres	<i>Eeper</i>	Turkey

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